The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No 467.—Vol. XIV.] LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1844. [Price 6d.

TRETOIL MINE, in LANIVET, near Bodmin, Cornwall.—Mr. T. HENWOOD is desirous of FORMING a COMPANY, on BEHALF of his SISTER, who proposes to GRANT a SETT, for WORKING TIN, LEAD, SILVER, &c., in the above mine, and also on the common, or moor, adjoining. The mine of Tretoil is slightly wrought for, being worked at a small expense, and is justly regarded as a most advantageous investment; several large and richly productive lodes of SILVER-LEAD have been discovered, from 12 to 6 feet wide, on the seven-fathom and thirty-fathom levels, below the surface, and others more recently on the forty-fathom—all ready for immediate working, so that large returns may be fairly calculated on.

The freehold of Tretoil comprises eighty acres—Miss Henwood being the proprietor of one moiety thereof, besides a EIGHT, in common with certain others, to the METALS and MINERALS in the fifty acres of COMMON, or MOOR, adjoining.—The lease will extend to twenty-one years, and will contain the usual covenants and reservations.—Any respectable MINE AGENT, or BROKER, willing to undertake the FORMATION of a COMPANY for working the said sett, will receive a HANDSOME COMMISSION on the completion of such company.

Miss Henwood proposes dividing it into sixty-four parts, or shares, and expects a premium on each part, or share, but the granting the sett will not be completed until all the shares are taken up and the premiums paid.

A map of the said mine will shortly be prepared, and may be seen, as also specimens of the different minerals and metals with which the estate abounds, on application to the proprietor, or to Mr. T. Henwood, at Tremoleyn, near Bodmin.

A draft of the sett has been prepared by a respectable solicitor in the county, and may be seen on application to the above.

Tremoleyn, near Bodmin, Aug. 1.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the extensive and valuable IRON AND WIRE WORKS at GWER-YLLT, near WREXHAM, Denbighshire.—There are TWO excellent STEAM-ENGINES, with all wing apparatus and other machinery requisite for working rolls, shearles, cutting-frame, and respectively; EIGHT PUDDLING and HEATING FURNACES; FOUR POWERFUL WATER-WHEELS, for working billet rolls; two large hammers, for drawing out forge and scrap iron; an excellent assortment of blocks, adapted for making wire through all its branches, including annealing barrels and machinery, for covering wire of every description, as well as umbrella stretchers; also annealing ovens and stoves, lathes and pulleys, an excellent machine, for weighing waggons, carts, &c.—The BUILDINGS, &c., are in good repair, and comprise all that is requisite for the carrying on an extensive and profitable business; to which are attached TWENTY COTTAGES, for the use of the workmen. The intended railway from Wrexham to Chester, Liverpool, &c., will pass near the said works.

For further particulars apply to Richard Thompson, Esq., Brewery Hall.

PONTYEATS COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Capital, £120,000, divided into 1200 shares, of £100 each; deposit, £5.
With power to increase by further issue of 600 shares.

This company is formed for working a mineral tract, situate in South Wales, containing three seams of coal, with ironstone measures, and beds of superior fire clay, and is contiguous to water conveyance. The cost of carriage and putting on board does not exceed 3s. 6d. per ton, and the rates of royalty are moderate, subject to a sliding minimum rent of £1600 per annum.

The colliery, which is now at work, has been opened to a considerable extent, and the immediate measures, as also the fire clay, have been proved of a superior quality. With the view of rendering the property available to its fullest extent, by the valuable element of iron works, a further capital, and extending £12,000—in addition to the work done, with machinery, railway, iron-waggons, barges, &c., already on the works—will, it is presumed, be ample. It is proposed to erect two furnaces, capable of smelting iron to the tune a week, the estimate of cost of manufacture being £1 5s. per ton. The present price of ordinary pig iron may be quoted at £5s. per ton—from whence, after allowing for all contingencies, a large return on the capital invested, and to take into consideration the fire clay, which would, in addition to the profit contemplated from the manufacture of iron, yield a great profit to account.

The subscription list will be open for signatures, or letters soliciting for shares may be addressed to Messrs. Williams and Fenton, Kidwelly, South Wales, or to Mr. H. Bagster, Mining Record Office, 5, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street, London.

No deposit of call will be required till after the first meeting of subscribers, of which not less than ten days' notice will be given.

Temporary Offices, 5, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street.

PONTYEATS COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Capital £12,000, in 1200 shares, of £10 each.

Applications having been made for nearly the whole amount of capital required for the objects of this company, NO FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS CAN BE RECEIVED after the 15th inst., when the allotment will take place, and a meeting of subscribers be convened, for the consideration and election of directors and auditors, an early appointment of the brokers of the company, to whom the deposit of £1 per share will be required to be paid.

Detailed prospectuses, with reports and plans, and sections of the mineral tract, may be had on application at the temporary offices of the company, where specimens of the several seams of coal and ironstone obtained, as also the fire clay, may be inspected, and every information acquired.

5, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street, August 2.

CORNISH MINING AND OTHER SHARES,
No. 7, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM TREVERY begs to inform the PROPRIETORS of SHARES, that he has the greatest FACILITY in PURCHASING and DISPOSING of all kinds of MINING PROPERTY. Mr. T. has been returned from his part-time inspection of the Cornish Mines, and from his practical knowledge of mining, and his extensive connections in the country (being a native of Cornwall), is enabled to give the earliest information to those who may favour him with a call.

*** Mines inspected, reports of new mines obtained, or to fish ores obtained, and every information relative thereto furnished.

TO ENGINEERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, MINING AGENTS, IRONMASTERS, and OTHERS REQUIRING FINE GREASE for MACHINERY and AXLES of every description.—JOSEPH PEDELTY'S IMPROVED ANTI-FRICTION GREASE is—after trials on machinery and axles of every kind where common friction is kept up—declared to be the most useful, economical, and best preparation of the kind ever offered to the public.

References to scientific and practical men can be given, and testimonials shown of its great excellence—samples forwarded on application at the manufactory Green-street, Wellington-road, Marylebone-road.

ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE (WARRANTED NOT TO UNLOOSE) FOR WINDING RAILWAY AND MINING PURPOSES.—The Right Hon. THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE AND ALBEMARLE, LORD LIEUTENANT OF HEREFORD, and several other ropes in the United Kingdom, as well as the Marquess of Bristol, have been FITTED WITH ANDREW SMITH'S PATENT WIRE ROPE, it is stated half the size and weight of hempen rope and one-third cheaper.—For particulars apply to Andrew Smith, 7, Wood Lane court, Cornhill; or, Pilgrim-street, Leicester-square; or at the works, Muswell, Poplar, London.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, AND LOCKS.—E. J. DENT, 61, strand, and 33, Cockspur-street, watch and clock maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and the Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and locks is secured to them under patents, respectively granted to E. J. Dent, bearing date [illegible] and [illegible], and that he has now on sale a large assortment of the above articles, from £5 to £100 each. Good turnip-case watches, in gilt shells, from £2 to £3 each.—DENT'S PATENT DETACHED-LEVER, or secondary chronometer, is now ready for delivery. Pamphlets, containing a description and directions for use, &c., each, may be obtained gratis.

CHEAP AND DURABLE ROOFING
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT
FOR
J. WYDDLE AND CO.
IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC FELT.

The manufacturers beg to call the attention of FOREMEN, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the public generally to their IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC FELT, for COVERING ROOFING, CONSERVATORIES, VERANDAHS, GUTTA PERCHA, GUTTA PERCHA, and other other situations of building, in lieu of sheets, tiles, thatch, &c. &c. The FELT is shown to great advantage, and highly approved of, by those gentlemen and noblemen, for whom they have executed, and have still in hand, great orders. It is also a preservative to tiling, slating, &c., being free and easy, at the same time rendering it sound. The felt is perfectly impervious to rain, frost, or snow, and is a non-conductor of heat.

The great superiority of the article over every other description of roofing, consists in its DURATION, LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, CLEANLINESS, and DURABILITY—advantages which no other description of roofing possesses, and which have been proved by several years' experience.

N.B. Persons, with full directions as to its form, and the manner of applying it, with indispensable care, and sufficient to go abroad with their workmen, can have the same by quick sail of the value of property, and subject to £5 per cent. commission. The FELT is also supplied, PREPARED ROOFING FELT is only ONE PENNY per square foot, which is considerably less than half the expense of lead, and the latter, to avoid which the material is employed. Where there is an expense of great to the expense of carriage and laying on, and particularly in the remote districts, to regard the cost, as the weight of the felt is very small in the latter, to about half.

N. B. Should any other manufacturer a bill for any under the claim, &c., of value, and a £5, that [illegible] covering the houses, coffee-rooms, &c., of certain districts.

Patent Felt Manufactory, Leach's Buildings, Bankside, near London Bridge, Surrey.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND NORTH KENT RAILWAY.
Capital, £1,500,000, in 30,000 shares of £50 each.
Deposit £3 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sir BROOK WILLIAM BRIDGES, Bart. Goodnestone, Kent.
JOSEPH BAILEY, Jun. Esq. M.P. Belgrave-square.
J. C. COLQUHOUN, Esq. M.P. Putney Heath.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.P. Green-street.
FREDERICK MILDRED, Esq. Nicholas-lane.
WILLIAM C. MYLNE, Esq. New River Head.
J. D. POWLES, Esq. New Bank buildings.
H. T. PRINSEP, Esq. Hyde Park Gardens.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq. Aldermanbury.
GEORGE WHITMORE, Esq. Austinfriars.
(With power to add to their number.)

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CHARLES VIGNOLES, Esq. F.R.A.S., M.R.I.A.

SOLICITOR.
FRANCIS HENRY GOLDSMID, Esq. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

SECRETARY.
WILLIAM STEPHENS, Esq. 33, Bedford-row.

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In London—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co.
In Dublin—Messrs. Boyle, Low, Finn, and Co.
In Liverpool—The Liverpool Banking Company.
In Manchester—Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart. and Co.

This railway is proposed as a direct and uninterrupted line of communication from London bridge to Woolwich, Greenwich, Chatham, Ramsgate, and Margate, passing through the populous part of North Kent—a rich district, intimately connected with the metropolis, but at present altogether unprovided with railway communication. Several unsuccessful plans for railways in this direction have of late been brought before the public. The present line so far as Chatham was surveyed four years ago; but it has been considered, that in the present advanced state of the railway system, a complete communication through one of the most populous districts of the country is best calculated to meet the wants and wishes of the public and of the Government—bringing not only all the favourite watering places of North Kent within a close proximity to London, but embracing in its course some of the most important military and naval arsenals of the empire.

The mode of passing by Greenwich Park and Wanwich Common will be the same as was required by the Government previous to the projected London and Chatham Railway, the plans and sections whereof were prepared by Mr. Vignoles, and lodged for Parliament in the session of 1836.

To those unacquainted to consider the traffic returns on railways, the estimated gross receipts averaging only £1312 per week on the line, extending upwards of seven miles through so active a population as that of North Kent, must appear extremely moderate; and, on this low estimate, after deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses, and for toll to the joint conveyance with this railway, the result shows a clear profit of half a per cent. on the proposed capital of £1,500,000.

A deposit of £3 will be payable on the allotment of the shares, and at the same time the subscribers' agreement and Parliamentary contract must be signed.

A detailed prospectus, containing estimates of traffic and statistical tables, may be obtained at the office of the solicitor, No. Bedford-row; or of Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 64, Old Broad-street; of Messrs. Jones, Bethbone and Son, 32, Lombard-street; at 15, Austinfriars, London; also of Messrs. Boyle, Low, Finn, and Co., Dublin; of Messrs. Joseph King and Son, Liverpool, and of Messrs. Ratton and Son, Manchester, where all applications for shares must be addressed, in the form annexed to the prospectus.

[For detailed prospectus, see Mining Journal of 20th July last.]

SOUTH METROPOLITAN PURE WATER COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, in shares of £10.—Deposit 1os. per share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORY.
(Until the Act is obtained)
ROBERT RIDDULPH, Esq., Charing-cross.
THOMAS GEO. ELLIS, Esq., Lambeth.
HENRY HESTON, Esq., Borough Bank.
SOLICITORS—Mr. James Eaton, Gresham-buildings.

The preliminary prospectus is now ready, and may be had of either of the above-named
JOHN CLAWORTHY, 15, Ely-place.
EDWD. H. BRAHAM, 6, Great Winchester-street.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
Capital £——, in 2000 shares.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.	Gideon Colquhoun, Esq.
Henry Austin, Esq.	C. E. Sharpley, Esq.
Robert Browne, Esq.	Richard Gosling, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

BANKERS—Union Bank of London.
COLONIAL BANKERS—Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835) No. 5, Bourgerie-street.
PHYSICIAN—P. Fraser, Esq., M.D., 10, Gadogan-street, Russell-square.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hopkins, Freere, Harman, and Co.
SECRETARY—Edward Sharp, Esq.

The advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian colonies by this company are—First, that no extra premium is charged for removal to any of the Australasian colonies, except to New Zealand. Sec. 2d, That no extra premium is charged to those who assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian colonies, and for one return voyage; and that provision may be paid and policies settled in those colonies. And to all persons who wish to secure their own, the ordinary office annually increasing rates of premium, participation in profits, and the great saving of an agent's commission.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the office of the company, 1, Bird-cage-walk, corner of Great [illegible]

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.
Instituted January, 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICTORIA, Cap. 48.
OFFICE—No. 10, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.

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John Grantham Harris, Esq., 1, Old Jewry court.
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Thomas Short, Esq., 12, Manchester square.
William Procter Jervis, Esq., 18, Lord and place, Downe street.
Alexander H. Macdougall, Esq., 12, Parliament street.
William Sargent, Esq., Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.
Frederick Scott, Esq., 27, Jermyn-street, Buckingham gate.
John Stewart, Esq., 12, Percy-on square.
Geo. James Sutton, Esq., 1, Arlington street, and 210 Jean Shore, Fetter-lane, [illegible]
John Tingle, Esq., 6, Fetter place.

This new enterprise possesses the valuable combined ADDITIONAL POWERS, by Special Act of Parliament, and ARE ALSO CALCULATED to afford to [illegible] to suit the views of every class of investors.

PREMIUMS are received yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, or upon an increasing or decreasing scale.

Two thirds of the profits are added exclusively to the policies of those assured for life, and there is added to the guarantee fund for security thereof of the proprietors or all concerned.

Those who are assured to the amount of £500 and upwards for the whole term of life, are admitted to vote at the half-yearly general meetings of the proprietors.

DAVID PIGGIS, Secretary.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—The hard substances obtained by pressure from the oxyde manganese, or, in any somewhat improved to the PATENT MANGANESE COMPOSITE, and, as EDWARD PRICE and Co. hold the PATENTEES of the said Bed, Rue, and GRANT and Co., and by order dated, 3 followers, either, that the Patentee Composite Leather are entirely different from the Patentees, or that the sentences are infringing the said sole. The first is granted for the said [illegible] against the Patentees, who have given such information as enables another person to [illegible] all an exact [illegible] to such prosecution. The name of the said Patentee will be kept entirely secret, and he need not take a prominent part in the prosecution, as all that E. P. and the supplies in the first case is the discovery of the infringers, which they will then inform on the Gentlemen.—This advertisement is being published by every newspaper of any circulation in the United Kingdom.

The Patentees are now on their journey to the parties, that it is hardly necessary to state here, that they have been unfortunately [illegible] the best way, and give no weight to statement of light, as to be thought—adding that [illegible] the Patentees [illegible] [illegible] the kingdom, but parties are under [illegible] with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," otherwise they will [illegible] to be prosecuted with a part of the [illegible] Patentees, as before, the new ones, "Composite." Those parties, [illegible] the right, when the new and [illegible] [illegible] Patentees, [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE WIRE ROPE—THE PITMEN'S OPPOSITION DEFEATED.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT, DURHAM—JULY 28.

BACKHOUSE v. CARGILL AND OTHERS.—This was an action, preferred by a person employed in the Wingate Colliery, to recover a sum of money as wages alleged to be due to him under the terms of his "pit bond."—*Mr. Granger, Mr. Addison, and Mr. Warren, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Knowles, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Unthank, for the defendants.*—The defence set up was, that the plaintiff had improperly refused to work, to which the plaintiff replied that the defendants had neglected to supply, provide, and maintain sufficient means of descent and ascent, and of passage to and from his work, to the plaintiff. The question between the parties was chiefly whether the wire rope used at the Wingate Colliery, and by which the men were lowered to their work, was fit and proper for that purpose or not.

For the plaintiff a great deal of evidence was adduced to show its insecurity. It appeared that the use of wire ropes in collieries dated only since the end of the year 1841, when they were introduced in various parts of this county, both in working inclines and raising coals from the pit. Those used on the inclines were chiefly round, while those at the collieries were made flat for the greater facility of rolling them on the drum. In the latter end of the year 1842 a rope of this kind began to be used at the Wingate Colliery. It was in use for about six months, when it met with an accidental injury from the engineman accidentally allowing the cage with the coal to be drawn up too far, and thus to come in contact with the wood-work over the mouth of the pit. The effect was to stop the engine, but the rope did not give way. It was, however, taken off to be examined, and replaced by a hempen one. In April, 1843, the *wire rope*, consisting of ninety-six wires, was again put up, and was worked in conjunction with another rope of 144 wires. This latter rope met in June with an accident, in consequence of the cage coming in contact with the mouth of the pit; and on examination it was found that one whole strand of six wires was broken, and that other single wires had given way. It was, however, worked until the evening, when it was taken off for examination, and a hempen one fitted up in its stead. Complaints of the other rope were the next day made by the men. It was alleged that single wires were broken in several places, and that so many as five had given way in one spot. This was alleged as a reason for their not descending to their work. Mr. Armstrong, the manager, expostulated with them on the subject, and endeavoured to show them, that though some of the wires were broken, there was nothing that could at all affect its security. Offers were made on one side and the other to refer the question to some competent authority, but they finally could not agree on a choice of the person or persons who should inquire into the matter; and, on the 19th of June, the parties made their appearance before the magistrate. It was there proposed by Mr. Armstrong that the rope should be tested by a machine, if the men would pay the expense; and he finally offered to test it with a weight of twenty tons as it hung in the shaft. It was finally put to the test, with a weight, however, of ten tons only, the pulley over which it was carried at the top not being, as was alleged, capable of carrying more. The result of this experiment was not satisfactory to the miners present. They alleged that the rope yielded somewhat with the weight, and that the strands at the upper part opened. The rope was examined throughout its whole length by a Mr. Chisbon on their behalf, and it appeared that nineteen wires were broken at different parts of its whole length. Of these five were broken at one spot, and four at another. A piece of the rope was cut off and handed to them as the subject of any experiment they might choose to make.—A Mr. Gelloway, who had been for many years engaged in the manufacture of iron, stated, that he examined the rope in question, which was on the scale of 1 cwt. to four fathoms. He was of opinion that the strength of the rope was diminished in proportion to the aggregate amount of wires fractured. He thought the rope might bear a strain of twenty cwts when new, but it would be very injurious to it to expose it to a strain at all approaching to that amount, as its elasticity would thereby be permanently injured. The breaking of a single wire shows that all are stretched, and that the elasticity of the whole rope is impaired. He thought the rope in question might carry 3½ tons, the usual weight upon it, but would not be safe with that weight, in case it met with a jerk.—Other evidence was adduced as to the manner in which the rope stood the test of the ten tons. It was shown that nine ropes had given way in the Coxlow and Andrew Collieries. In the former case, however, the rope was flat, and consisted of undivided chains of wire, laid alongside of each other; in the latter, the cupboard bars lying idle for six weeks, in consequence of the turn-out.

For the defence, evidence was adduced to show that a portion of the rope was submitted to a strain of upwards of nineteen tons before it gave way; that a single strand of six wires was able to carry upwards of 19 cwts., and a single wire 3 cwt.; that with the test of the ten tons in the shaft it was perfectly elastic, and that the weight rose and fell some inches, and that on examination afterwards it showed no symptoms of any strain. It was further stated, on the opinion of the scientific witnesses, that the diminution of the strength of the rope would not be in proportion to the whole number of fractures, but to the number at one spot. The cohesion of the wires from the fastening of the rope to such that a wire at the extremity of the rope, fractured ten inches from that extremity, will not pull out from the rest, but break if a sufficient weight is applied. No words in this case were that a single strand of the rope in question, consisting of six wires, had individual wires divided at different points throughout its whole length, so that every wire of the six was divided within the space of every foot, and yet were in that state to have a strain of upwards of 19 cwts. laid upon them. The weight usually carried by the rope at Wingate Colliery was 3¼ tons.—Evidence was also adduced of the fact of wire ropes being used at various collieries throughout the country, and that they were generally looked upon as much safer than hemp; that they were better, and that any symptom of weakness was easily perceived.

Mr. Granger replied, and the Lieutenant having summed up, the jury, after being for some time out of the box, returned a verdict for the defendants.

THE HOP MARKET COCK.—The celebrated "Hop Head Cock," with the patentees and Mr. Dixon, is at last authentic artist. It was arranged, some days ago, that the cock should be disposed of some publicly, Mr. Nash, of Gracechurch, Mr. John Braithwaite, of H. Hendersons and Sons, Mr. Wilcocks, of A. and J. Bannerman and Co., and Mr. Henry Brook, of the Cock-and-Bottle Stock, having been named referees. These gentlemen chose Mr. Robert Napier, the celebrated engineer, as umpireman, in order to the fair settlement, as all the were to take the evidence and hear counsel, and pronounce judgment together. They were then armed a very arduous and very dangerous duty, in the performance of which, in all likelihood, they would have given satisfaction to endless party.—*Glasgow Courier.*

DUNDEE MONTROSE RAILWAYS.—*From our Glasgow Correspondent.*—The shares of the several railways are held were fixed. The last yearly meetings of the Aberdeen and Kincardine, Dalhousie, and Wilson and Paterson, have taken place, when the following dividends were declared:—Aberdeen and Kincardine, 10s. per share; Dalhousie, 10s. per share; Wilson and Paterson, 4s. 6d. per share. Resolutions have been passed at each of these meetings in favour of an amalgamation of the different mineral railways, in connection with the Montrose direction, the relative ratio of each to be ascertained, as far as practicable, by deputies appointed from the different companies, having power to call in the aid of several parties to act as referees; the three companies referred to, it is understood, have each appointed a person to act as their representative; and it is expected that the Aberdeen and Stonehaven Company will do the same. It is to be hoped that such amalgamation, based on the most equitable principles, will ultimately be come left; as it would not only prevent a large outlay of expenditure, and lessen the competition of interests, at present so injurious, but would also put an end to the expensive Parliamentary contests which have been carried on between these companies for several years past.

CONTRACTS FOR THE LOWER OUSE NAVIGATION.—Mr. J. B. Clark, the manager and lessee of Bromley, has been the successful party in obtaining the contract for making the whole of the locks on the intended new navigation to the city of Hyderabad; about nine locks will be required.

SURREY THEATRE.—Mr. Davidge's season of equestrianism has been going on at the Surrey with a view to their more permanent installation. The present interest on the most complete is that of Mr. Ducrow, who holds on till the Easter-holidays arrive, by which time he will have had an apartment of any size without among the slightest perception of draught. On the last occasion of her Majesty's visit to these scenes, during the performance of the Ancient Britons, her state attended to the King of Saxony, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons, this evening was held, and although the arrangements extremely wanting to the during the whole of the evening, most of the seats scarcely exceeded 70°, although it was formerly exceeded and highly disagreeable with gas. This scarcity in the history of ventilation was effected by there being passed through a pipe of tin. The location setting them to agitation a longer state has demanded the proprietors to resort to the other means on all similar occasions in future.

IRON AND COAL IN ARGYLESHIRE.—Iron ores were to be so plentiful in Western districts as to have attracted the notice of the miners to a variety of places, and to have drawn the immediate attention to the possibility of making the steam, and subjecting the mineral to the manufacturing process by the agency of wood fuel. The Government, it is said, have offered a certain sum of land more of their to any one who shall discover coal, but the most important mineral of the district has hitherto perhaps only been partially worked. The enquiry which the importance of such a discovery as that of coal, has called forth the Government of the present time, supported, as well as forward, to encourage the finding as valuable to our northern Counties; but, to our sorrow (which we have such stores of these wealth), it is but lamentable to the profession of good men from our own side more the Atlantic Ocean.

THE DUNEDIN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The proposed establishment of a bank, *on an entirely new system*, is causing quite a sensation in the share markets of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and other large towns; the peculiar principles laid down for its guidance are certainly of a highly liberal character, and which will tend, at no far distant day, to greatly influence and regulate the system of banking generally, particularly in Scotland. It will not be a bank of issue, or have any country branches, which will thus peculiarly fit it for an agency bank, and the circulation of the paper of the local banks, to an extent in proportion with the magnitude of their transactions. This is, perhaps, the principal novel feature in the system; but there are a variety of improvements proposed to be adopted on the usual general details of banking, which mark it as peculiar. A fixed rule is to be established for the rate of interest, the fluctuations of which often capricious, so seriously affect the annuitant and tradesman. Whatever interest follows the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols, the Dunedin Bank will give ½ per cent. less, and on discounts take 1 per cent. more, than the funds will allow—thus, at the present price of Consols (about 90¾), interest would be 2½ per cent., and discount 3½ per cent.; whereas, we believe, several of the Edinburgh banks charge 4 per cent. on discounts, and allow only ½ per cent. interest. They will pay and receive cash, in sums however small, with a charge of one halfpenny each, which, though small to individuals, will remunerate the bank. Its general management will be in a board of five directors, with salaries, not one of whom is to be himself engaged in mercantile affairs, and who, perhaps, might be cautious to watch the transactions of others in the same trade as himself; a committee of three, not engaged in the general management, thoroughly to sift the items of the directors' reports and accounts; bank holidays are to be abolished, and a relay of clerks will be kept, to enable every one to have some leisure each week and once each year. There are a variety of minor details in the general plan of an important nature—such as, reducing the time for regulating the exchange with London from twenty days to eleven, using every exertion to discover the owners of unclaimed deposits, instituting an investment agency with a branch in London, preserving carefully all records and documents of the bank for future reference, if necessary, making advances on warehouse stocks, &c., &c.

It is proposed to have an *actually paid up capital* of one million sterling, in 10,000 shares of 10*l.* each, but the bank to commence business when 200,000*l.* is subscribed, and that 50,000*l.* of new stock shall be created every year, until the whole is complete—one-half to the original shareholders, at the cost price, and the remainder to the public, at the current price of the day.

Such is an outline of the proposals of this joint-stock association; and, so reasonable and useful, apparently, are they, that they must recommend themselves, not only to the capitalist, as a safe and profitable investment, but to parties who may be desirous of paying and receiving through a bank, where the smallest balances will every year have an addition made from profits, and which, by the actually paid up capital, gives them every security. So general is the confidence evinced in the undertaking, that we understand the 10,000 shares for the commencement are rapidly being taken up, and that last week 500 were applied for by good parties in Liverpool alone.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company took place at the bank, in Lombard-street, on Thursday, the 1st instant, and was fully attended.

WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., took the chair, when the SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN entered into a speech of considerable length, in which he congratulated the company on the successful issue of the suit of Cobb, Thompson, and Co. He touched on the new laws respecting joint stock banks, and said they had now the power of suing like all other companies, instead of conveying that right to trustees. He was also happy to find that the appointment of auditors was suggested in this measure, to which, however, they had anticipated the Government, for they were the only bank in London that had auditors. (Hear, hear.) The chairman, alluding to the success of the various branches, said it arose from one uniform system of management, which was now carried out thoroughly. As to the late call, it was made in consequence of the great increase of the business of the company. At the beginning of 1842, when the last call was made, the balances were 500,000*l.*, but now the balances were nearly 1,200,000*l.* (Hear, hear.) Looking at that progress, it was necessary to have an increased capital to maintain that confidence of the public, on which the progress of the bank depended. He was happy to say that one-fourth of this call had already been paid in anticipation.

Mr. NICHOLS (the secretary) then read the report and balance-sheet (for which see our advertising columns).—A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the half-year was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. LACEY (*of Wortham*) said it had been stated, that when the third instalment had been paid, they would not require any more. He wished to ask whether this fourth call could be made legally without the shareholders being first called together?—The CHAIRMAN said the Deed of Settlement gave the directors power to call to the extent of 25*l.* per share, by giving the subscribers a certain notice, which had been given on this occasion. (Hear.) With regard to not calling for more than 10*l.* or 15*l.* per share, he was not in office at the time such instalment was made.

Mr. LACEY drew attention to the false statements put forth by other banks before their dissolution, and hoped there would be no concealment of anything of importance to the shareholders.—The CHAIRMAN signified that publicity, as far as it was prudent in banking affairs, was always the wish of the directors.—Mr. LACEY wished to know if, under the new law, the list of shareholders was not to be published?—The CHAIRMAN said it would be entered and registered. They had it now printed themselves, and any gentleman could have the list. There were about 800 shareholders.

Mr. BAINES (*of Bishop Stortford*) complained of several shares in this bank having been hawked about Bishop Stortford, and at last sold *for 7l.* a share, which appeared to him rather strange, but less so when he heard there was no sale for them in London.—Mr. CHAIRMAN asked, if the hon. proprietor knew they were going at the price, why he did not purchase them?—Mr. BAINES said, if he had known they were going so low, he would have taken them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Mr. LEWIS (late an auditor) and Mr. DUNCAN (one of the auditors) spoke in high terms of the facilities which had been always afforded them by the directors in going over the accounts; and Mr. DUNLOP said he did not believe there was any bank in London where the accounts could be more fair and straightforward. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. CHAIRMAN appointed at the call, with a view to get an increased capital, as their business was increasing, through which they were now obliged to have recourse to the money of their customers, instead of using their own capital. It was also necessary to insure the public confidence. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN begged to inform Mr. Baines, that only yesterday 110 shares of their deceased director's (Mr. Firth) had been sold by a London stockbroker at 13*l.* per share. (Applause.) In consequence of the demand for shares, the secretary had written to several of the branches to which it was stated the shares were numerous; but the answer was, there were none to sell—and when there were any, the price asked was 12*l.* to 14*l.* 10*s.*

The report was then adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed for the use of proprietors. The case of Gibb was carried to the guarantee fund.

Mr. ANDERSON then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, for their great zeal and attention to the affairs of the company in the past half-year. (Applause.)—Mr. WHITEHEAD seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and hoped they should continue to merit the same mark of confidence at every succeeding meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES then moved a vote of thanks to the auditors, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.—Mr. DUNCAN returned thanks.

Mr. CHAIRMAN then moved a vote of thanks to the manager (Mr. Lloyd), and to the secretary, inspector, and branch managers.

The CHAIRMAN seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. LEWIS returned thanks, and hoped they should always merit such a mark of confidence. He was happy to say, that they had opened no less than 1,111 new accounts since the commencement of the present year (up-wards); and the result would be, if they went on in the same progressive, that there would be about 2,000 in the year. (Applause.)

Mr. HAWKES moved, and Mr. DUNCAN (a director) seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was passed with enthusiasm—after which the meeting separated.

[From our reporter, we find the shares of this bank are in some request (but the results of some of the speakers would lead us to conclude]

NEW BRITISH IRON COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the establishment, in New Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 30th ult., to receive a report from the provisional committee on the affairs of the company.—The chair was taken by WILLIAM ROOTH, Esq., who said he had agreed to take the chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., and seeing present a great many proprietors of the old company, he would congratulate them on their position in that company, which was now free from those embarrassments and difficulties by which it was surrounded some time ago, for they could now see a little daylight, to enable them to close their concerns. As to the new company, they must all congratulate themselves, that for this investment of their money there was a prospect of a fair return. (Hear, hear.) The directors had prepared for the information of the meeting a report, which went so much into detail, that it was not necessary for him to occupy their time at any length. The operations of the present company were commenced when there were many difficulties to contend with, for which, however, the old management was not to blame, their situation being one of great embarrassment. The property was under mortgage to Mr. Attwood—they were in a state of litigation, with difficulties of every description around them, but they had now paid off the debt to Mr. Attwood, and succeeded in placing this concern comparatively free from those difficulties and embarrassments by which they were some time ago surrounded. He thought the reading of the report would suggest matter for observations, which the directors would be happy to attend to—he would, therefore, at once request the report to be read to the meeting.—The notice convening the meeting was then read by Mr. ROBERT SMITH (the secretary to the company), when Mr. RAVENSHAW (one of the committee) read the following

REPORT.

The present is not a periodical meeting, provided for by the Deed of Settlement, but the provisional committee have thought it right to avail themselves of their power to convene the proprietors, not with the view of submitting to them any financial statement, but solely for the purpose of communicating to them the progress that has been made to re-organising the affairs of the British Iron Company, which were transferred, on the 30th of December last, to the present company. The capital of the company was fixed at 400,000*l.*, in 20,000 shares of 20*l.* each, of which 10,375 have been subscribed for as registered shares, and 9625 as scrip shares—and upon the whole of these (with the exception of 25*l.*, due upon ten shares from a deceased proprietor) the sum of 5*l.* per share has been received. The works, mineral leases, and stock of the old company were taken by the new company at 200,000*l.*, which was paid on Dec. 30 last—50,000*l.* of the amount having been provided by the first payment on the registered shares, and the remainder (150,000*l.*) raised on debentures, falling due in the months of May, July, August, November, and December, 1844. Of those debentures, 50,000*l.*, due in May and July, have been paid off, besides 14,000*l.* in anticipation, making together 64,000*l.*—so that the debenture debt of the company is now reduced to the sum of 86,000*l.* This amount will be provided for by the payments on the scrip shares, due on August 9 and Nov. 9, and by a call of 2*l.* 10*s.* on the registered shares, intended to be made in November or December next; and by another call of the like amount in the month of April or May, 1845.

The provisional committee have, since the establishment of the company, devoted their most assiduous personal attention to every matter, even of the most minute detail. The different works, establishments, and properties of the company have been visited; the steps which appeared most prudent have been taken, to some cases for extending the operations of the company, and to others for abandoning them, and every means of economy and retrenchment, consistent with the efficiency of the different establishments, have been adopted. The committee have still this important object in view—and, although many difficulties present themselves in carrying it out, they will lose no opportunity of reducing the expenditure of the company to the lowest amount at which it is practicable to conduct its business.

Considerable progress has already been made in reducing the surplus stock of iron received from the old company; and the committee feel assured, that by adopting a different system for the future, sufficient means may be realised from this source, both to provide the necessary trading capital, and to defray the expense of putting the works in the most efficient state, without making further calls on the shareholders than will be required to complete the payment of the purchase money. This, as has been previously stated, will not exceed 1*l.* per share; and it will be satisfactory to the proprietors to know, that such limited sum is, in all probability, the maximum amount they will have to pay.

The increased facilities given for the transport of iron from the works has established the necessity for keeping a stock in London, and the committee have, therefore, disposed of the remainder of the iron at the London yard, by which a considerable amount of capital will be released, and the company will be relieved from the charges of rent, agency, and other expenses connected therewith.—The provisional committee now proceed to lay before the shareholders a brief statement of the capabilities and present position of the several works and properties:—

Abergavenny.—The works here consist of six blast furnaces, with substantial forges, mills, and extensive property more than sufficient for the supply of six furnaces during the period of the lease. The forges and mills are not adequate to the manufacture of the produce of more than four furnaces, and the blast power is at present insufficient to blow all the six furnaces; but new engines have been made for the establishment of a sufficient blast power, and new pondage is in course of the mill power will always be accessible to the charge of pig iron.—This property is held on a lease, which has forty-one years to run, upon pondage rents of 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton upon pig iron, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton additional upon bars. These pondages have been above the most extraordinary in times of low prices of iron, and, as compared with others in the neighbourhood, are at all times heavy; but the provisional committee have the pleasure to state, that they have now made an agreement with the lessors for an abatement, equivalent to about one third of the rates mentioned in the lease, for a period of ten years. The negotiations for this reduction have been delayed by various circumstances, and the works have in consequence been carried on for the last six months under all the disadvantages attendant upon the working of cold-blast furnaces. Since the conclusion of this agreement, a second furnace has been put into blast, which will be followed by others, as soon as the necessary preparations will permit.—There are in connection with these works various copyhold properties, but held under the main lease, a portion of which, lying to the immediate vicinity of Pontypool, may hereafter become valuable for building purposes.—The proprietors will no doubt be pleased to learn, that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a school at these works, for the education of the children of the workmen, the company having appropriated one of their houses for the purpose; the funds for its support will be contributed, as at other works, by a small proportion upon the wages of the men.

Cwmpennar.—The works here consist of very extensive mills and forges upon the freehold property of manufacturing and trading facilities from weekly, and of four furnaces at Dudley Wood, held under an agreement for a lease from the trustees of Lord Dudley; and two furnaces at Netherton, held on yearly tenancy from the same parties. These works have been supplied with minerals partly from the company's own property, and partly from the mines of Lord Dudley and others, held on royalties.—During the suit with Mr. Attwood, the British Iron Company were precluded from erecting blast furnaces on the Cwmpennar estate, and of course dealing with the property, so as to derive the full advantage from the minerals contained in it; but the committee have now commenced the erecting of two furnaces, and the making of additional pits upon the freehold, for supplying them with coal-mined, by which a large saving will be effected in the cost of the iron, as these minerals will be free from pondage or royalty, and, being on the spot, will be subject to only a very small charge for carriage.

Brierley Hill Works.—These works are very favourably situated on the banks of the Dudley Canal, within a short distance of the Dudley Wood furnaces before mentioned; they consist of forges and mills capable of manufacturing 300 tons weekly of bars, bolts, sheets, and rail mills, but are without any adequate property attached to the supply of coals. Owing to the depressed state of the trade during the last eighteen months, these works have been wholly inactive; but they are now again in operation, and a temporary arrangement for the supply of coal has been made, on favourable terms. Negotiations have for some time been on foot for a permanent supply of coal, and there is no doubt of their being brought to a satisfactory issue.

The two works at Cwmpennar and Brierly Hill, with the Dudley Wood and Netherton furnaces, and the two additional furnaces now building on the Cwmpennar freehold, in connection with the Lea Colliery (another freehold property belonging to the company, which will be connected with the works by a railway, now in course of construction),—will form together one of the most complete and extensive ironworks in Staffordshire, and, it is believed, will afford the means of making iron at a profit, even in the most depressed times.

Stanton and Staveley.—These properties consist of about 350 acres of freehold land, on which the Staveley Iron Company's works are situated, and have coal leases of sufficient power to work up the produce upon that land, have been worked; there are also several small freehold properties adjoining, to complete the necessary supply of minerals, which are held on moderate royalties. When the prosperity both properties of this work, they found only two furnaces in blast, one of which, as also the one out of blast, were in bad repair. In accordance of the improvement in the trade, the proprietors have recently been brought in operation for put the whole to an efficient state, which it is expected will be completed in about two months. They have divided the freehold property, consisting of about 50 acres, to be sold, as being now no longer of any use as an adjunct to the Staveley Works. Should the whole of the iron manufactured at these works be disposed of in the Liverpool market.

Sheffield Ambulance Carting.—The property, situated on the banks of the River, about eleven miles from the shipping port of Swinton, is held under leases, which are in numerous cases succeeding to right per annum, for an unexpired period of about forty years. A sufficient proportion of these lands, and per annum to upon the premises, the property having been originally taken with the view of working iron with anthracite coal, the expenditure having, however, failed, there is now no demand for the premises, and the expenditure of any capital there would be required for sale; the tenants having now agreed to the cancellation. It has been determined to erect here working the ores, and to combine the operations to the Staveley, in which article a large and profitable business is carried on, both for the supply of the neighbouring iron works, and for the country trade. By this arrangement, the establishment at Swinton will be discontinued, and a considerable reduction in that establishment will be effected, leaving the property to be made upon the locations and the most favourable to the present as a sale of against the next sale.

Tara Hall.—This estate consists of 400 acres of freehold, together with numerous cottages near to the contiguous town of Selby, and property at Hull, in addition, leases amounting to 40 or 50 years unlet. This property, as well as that of Abergavenny, was taken with the view of working iron with anthracite coal, but the experiment having failed of importance, it was never blast, the coal was, however, worked to some time for sale—land, and letting some limited profitable, was discontinued when every steam stock. In the sale of additional coal for smelting iron should amount to the utmost expected by those who are at present using it, it is stated there are the coals found adjacent, which do not, either of them, seem objectionable.—The result of this sale of the Swinton property was considered by most important, and to the same time the selection of the provisional committee was to particular attention to the adoption of any measures calculated to diminish the amount of the deficiency.

Penny Pike.—This freehold property consists of about forty-five acres, and

...tion been proved, by the workings of neighbouring property, to contain an abundance of minerals of excellent quality, which, from the proximity to other works, are yearly acquiring an improved value. As the estate is detached from all the other properties of the company, the provisional committee will, probably, think it right to avail themselves of the first favourable opportunity to realize its value.

In the half year ending June 30, the make of pig iron at Ruabon was 5160 tons, in Staffordshire 8239 tons, and at Aberaychan (owing to the adverse circumstances already mentioned) 2665 tons—making a total of 16,329 tons, which gives an average of 626 tons per week. The weekly make now rather exceeds 800 tons—and the provisional committee expect, that before the end of the year it will have increased to 1000 tons. They have, in conclusion, the pleasure to state, that the demand for coals and for iron generally continues good, and that the prospects of the company are highly satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN said he had very little to add to the report just presented. He would first observe, that when operations commenced, the directors had resolved to turn into money everything that was not wanted, or could not be rendered profitable, and there were some of the concerns which they intended to discontinue, as they were only likely to lose from them, one of which was the London yard, which had been abandoned; and they intended to give up the coal trade at Aberceryan. On the other hand, they were increasing their make of iron at Aberceychan, where they had effected a reduction in the galeages of about 30 per cent., and at Corwarres, where they had a very valuable freehold property, with a fine field of the ten-yard coal, but, as it had been hitherto held, it was impossible for the old company to turn it to account. They could now build their furnaces on their own freehold, and use their own materials, which, being free from galeage or royalty, would make to them a reduction of at least 10 per cent. in the present cost of iron. (Hear, hear.) It did not occur to him that there was any other circumstance which he ought to mention—but, as he said before, he should be extremely happy to give any information they might require.—On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. D. STEWART, the report was received and adopted unanimously, and ordered to be printed for the information of the proprietors.

Mr. STEWART asked if it was possible to give anything of a profit and loss account for the last half-year.—The CHAIRMAN said it was not possible to do that till stock was taken. The Deed of Settlement contemplated the settlement of accounts annually up to the period of the 30th September. A meeting of proprietors would be called in January, the time provided by the Deed of Settlement, when the directors would submit to them the proceedings of the nine months, and the general accounts made up to the 30th September, at which time the proprietors would also be furnished with a profit and loss account, and he hoped the profits would be such as to enable them to make a dividend. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. STEWART asked if they had been successful in getting the calls made lately by the old company paid, and if parties came forward willingly to pay this call?—The CHAIRMAN said a call of 5*l.* per share had been made, which, strictly speaking, was not due till the 8th of August, and it would be hardly right to say that anybody was in default till that limit expired. (Hear, hear.) They had no reason to doubt that the effect of the bill lately passed would be such as to induce parties who had not hitherto paid now to do so; there were some instances, however, in which parties had not the means of paying.—Mr. STEWART thought if the call due, and the arrears were paid upon, there would be no fear of a fresh call upon the proprietors. He wished to know whether the directors had compelled any of them to pay or not.—The CHAIRMAN: Several parties have, but not to a very great extent.—Mr. CAPEL said, that passing from the old company to the new, he understood from the report that 10*l.* per share would be quite sufficient to pay for the estates, and to meet all the claims of this company. Did they not contemplate any more than 10*l.* a share, and was that, with the working stock of iron, quite sufficient to carry on the business of the company?—Mr. S. RICARDO (one of the committee): Quite sufficient to pay all the claims of the company, and will leave us sufficient funds to carry on the business. It is impossible to say, if we find any beneficial mode of extending our business, that no more money will be required—which, in that case, will be done only with the consent of the proprietors, but at present the committee do not contemplate any such increase.

Mr. D. B. CHAPMAN (one of the committee) said there was one thing he would congratulate them upon, which was the great reduction in the galeages, which was a very heavy drag upon the company, and made it almost impossible for them to compete with the neighbouring works of that locality. He was one of the parties that visited the various works, for the purpose of seeing and investigating into their affairs, in which he was greatly assisted by his colleagues, when every information was obtained by them from the ironmasters and others, as to the price at which iron could be made; and, without entering into figures, he would just inform them that their estimate of the make of iron at Aberceychan, which hitherto had been the great swamp of the company, was now reduced to so low a figure as would henceforth enable them to compete with others; but would even, at the present low prices, leave them a very considerable profit, which must be very satisfactory news for the proprietors. (Hear, hear.) They had a long and difficult affair to negotiate as to Aberceychan, but the result was, it would very much extend their make of iron, which, at the present rate, would realise, as he had said before, a considerable profit. It was consolatory also to find that their debt had been reduced to 86,000*l.* (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN: If there is no other question, I now beg to move that we adjourn.—Mr. TAYLOR said, before they adjourned, he thought they ought to express their thanks to the committee for their valuable labours: he would, therefore, as a very old member of that crew, move this vote of thanks to the committee. (Hear, hear.) He could not but express the greatest satisfaction at seeing the chairman in his present occupation, for he knew, in doing so, he was only stating the feeling in which many others participated as well as himself. They had already brought them within prospect of gain, and he had no doubt, with gentlemen of their respectability, and great acquaintance with the iron trade, that they might calculate on the present company becoming a prosperous one.—The motion having been seconded, was passed with applause.

The CHAIRMAN: We thank you for this expression of your confidence, for our duties have not been very light. We have worked together with the utmost harmony; Mr. Ricardo and Mr. Chapman were kind enough to co-operate with those taking the more active management, and it is most flattering to ourselves to have brought things to this very satisfactory position, and we hope we shall all benefit by the result. (Applause.)—The meeting then adjourned.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly meeting of this association took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 31st ult.

In the absence of the chairman (Sir John Easthope, Bart., in consequence of illness), the chair was taken by JAMES M'KILLOP, Esq.

Mr. MATSON (the secretary) read the advertisement, and the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.—The following report was then read to the meeting by the SECRETARY:—

REPORT.

The directors beg leave to call the attention of the proprietors to the circumstances that have taken place in the affairs of the association since the last half yearly general meeting, and also to the conditions and prospects of the several companies in which the association is at present engaged—and as usual, in the first place, to report on the

Mines of Tlapuja.—The general operations in the year ending Dec. 31, last gave a produce of 2100 marcs, equivalent on sale to 7 20/64*l.*—leaving a clear profit of 2102*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* On this account, the sum of 2000*l.* remains unpaid by the shareholders—and of this amount, the sum of 1000*l.* remains unpaid by the shareholders—and 750*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* having been actually received, the entire debt, on Dec. 31 last, was therefore reduced to 2102*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*—leaving 1352*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* to be received, as the sum then unpaid upon one hundred shares sanctioned, about that period, however, the further sum of 400*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* had been received by the association, consequently reducing the present debt, on April 30 (the date of the last advices from Mexico), to 952*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The total amount of profits realized on the general operations of the association, during the last year, was as follows—viz.—

Assets (ultimately received from the general government)	£	992	0 0
Profit made on bought ores		473	7 7
Profits on instruments of barytes and dolomite		52,000	0 0
Premium on gold ores, &c.		693	1 6
Amount refunded by law charges		1,700	0 0
Interest paid by association		6,500	0 0
Balance of tailings and specie shipped to London		200	0 0
Profit on quicksilver		14,000	0 0
	£	76,358	0 0
Amount received on account of the Bayas debt		20,000	0 0
	£	96,358	0 0
Less the expenses of management, agencies, law charges, prolongation, diminution of value in specie shares, &c.		46,358	0 0
Showing the net receipts for 1842	£	50,000	0 0

or about 10,000*l.* sterling.

Bayas Mine Contracts.—The directors have the gratification to announce, that the association have made with some of the owners of the mines for 1/2 1/4 bars, for a period of eight years from Jan. 1 last, and that a notice to that effect has been given, which will cause the 1/2 1/4 bars to cease, which, when completed, will give the association the representation of 12 1/2 bars. The representation already possessed—viz., of the 3/4 1-6 bars—is of the highest importance, inasmuch as the association had thereby secured to itself the sole control and management of the mine and its interests; the number of bars, however, ceded to the association for payment of the mine debt remains as before—say, 12½ bars. The directors have further to state, that the aforesaid contracts have continued in full and satisfactory operation ever since their respective dates—and that the present system of working the mine is not only conducive to the discovery of new productive ground, by means of gradual works of investigation, but also to make available to the association and the owners a certain portion of the net returns over and above all outlay inclusive of the expense of such works.

Hacienda of Duran.—This establishment, which has been for several years unemployed, is now being put into an efficient state of repair, in order to meet the increased supply of ores from the Bayas Mine, and it is confidently expected will be in full and profitable operation in a few months hence.

Receivers.—The claim on the Mexican Government for the damages and losses sustained by the association in the long pending law-suit with the owners of the Mine of San Acacio, in this district, and amounting to 2250 3/64 6 4, has remained in abeyance since the last general meeting, in consequence of the total absence of specific instructions from the Foreign Office to the British Minister in Mexico, though these instructions have been earnestly solicited by the latter as indispensable previous to any application to the Mexican Government. The directors, in the mean while, have instructed their solicitors to prepare a case for the consideration and opinion of an eminent counsel, before craving the immediate and corresponding attention of the Foreign Office in behalf of the required instructions.

Concurs.—As stated in former reports, the hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco still remains in the hands of the association, but no expense is attendant thereon, beyond the keeping of it in repair, until an opportunity offer of selling or letting it.

Treasury Orders.—The claims on these orders, amounting together, in principal and interest, to 3 12,489 7, still remain unpaid, but a fund has been appropriated for the payment thereof, and, until such is completed, interest at 1 per cent. per month is accumulating thereon.

The property of the association in the States of Mexico, on 31st December last as valued by the company's agents, was as follows:—

Buildings	£	93,437	1 7
Horses		142,720	6 1
Cash advanced on sundry hacienda contracts		105,182	4 2
Cash on hand—at the Mint, and on the road to Tlapuja		29,071	7 4
Total	£	370,160	6 6

or 36,700*l.* sterling.

Exclusive of the claims for Treasury orders, 18,489 7, or 1,850*l.* sterling.

The claims on the Mexican Government, arising out of the San Acacio law-suit, 2250,504 0 4, or	£	41,500	0 0
And the Bayas debt of 100,000 4 8, or		145,000	0 0
Total	£	186,500	0 0

Management in London.—Ambrose Humphrys, Esq., and Stewart Macjarthanhe, Esq., M.P., are the two directors, and H. Bonsor, Esq., in the auditor, who go out of office this year by rotation, but, being eligible thereto, offer themselves for re-election.

Finances in London.—The directors beg to submit to the meeting the following account of receipts and payments, from the 31st December last to the 30th inst.

An Account of Receipts and Payments, from Dec. 31, 1843, to July 30, 1844.

RECEIPTS.

Brought from account audited to Dec. 31, 1843	£	14,573	17 5
Transfer fees and discount on stamps		34	0 0
Interest on money lent and Exchequer bills		165	19 7
Remittances from Mexico		3,794	0 0
Total	£	20,567	17 0

PAYMENTS.

Creditors on Dec. 31, 1843	£	344	3 1
Amount charged to the manager in Mexico, for 420 bullion quicksilver	£920	19 2	
Sundry payments	20	4 11	7,621 5 1
Office expenses—viz., salaries, wages, rent of offices, stationery, printing, advertisements, coals, oil, postage, &c.		353	11 9
Directors' attendance—fees drawn		100	0 0
Auxiliary capital, on account		60	0 0
Bad scrip		2,051	13 0
Exchequer bills, money lent at interest, and cash at bankers'		9,925	18 1
Total	£	20,567	17 0

From the asset of	£	9,925	18 1
must be deducted the auxiliary capital and Bad scrip contained		5,340	5 0
Leaving a surplus of	£	4,585	13 1

subject to the cost and charges of the monthly shipment of sixty bottles of quicksilver, about 100*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said he should be happy to afford any information, in addition to the report, that was within his power; in addition to which he had Mr. Shoolbred on his right hand, who is their commissioner in Mexico, and now on leave of absence, and would be happy to give any information that occurred to himself, or was required by any proprietor. As regarded the net sum at present available for a dividend, it was too small for that purpose, but he hoped before long they should have the pleasure of paying a dividend (hear, hear); but, before that took place, by the nature of their deed, they must have provided a reserve of 60,000*l.* It would be necessary to consider that clause before they made a dividend (laughter), for which purpose the proprietors would be called together, but not before they had the money in hand for a dividend; they had made the first step now towards that object, at all events. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MOCATTA was very happy to hear talk about a dividend. (Hear, hear.) He had looked narrowly into the accounts, and thought that was at present quite impossible. He would take advantage of Mr. Shoolbred's presence, to ask him, whether the credit they took for what was called plant, or buildings, was tolerably correct, as that was a very important feature in the affairs of the company. He wished to know whether that estimate was a fair account, supposing such a contingency as the breaking up of the concern; otherwise, the proprietors would only be deceiving themselves. At men of business, they must make a certain allowance for wear and tear—so that, looking the thing in the face, was that sum such as it would fetch nearly provided the whole company was extinguished?—Mr. SHOOLBRED replied, that his mode of valuation was on the principle of what would be saleable in case of the breaking up of the concern (hear, hear)—that is, what their timber and materials would fetch of themselves? These must have a certain value, but it was questionable whether that value could always be realised.

Mr. MOCATTA thought nothing could be more satisfactory than such a statement. (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him that a very large debt was owing from the mine—was it perfectly secure, and was it in the shape of a mortgage?—Mr. SHOOLBRED: No doubt of it, so far as regards the mortgage.—Mr. MOCATTA said the sum due, would, probably, amount to 6*l.* or 7*l.* per share, and that ought to be consolatory to the proprietors. I am sure that at no distant period we shall get a small dividend, but I entreat the proprietors not to look for anything large just at present.

The CHAIRMAN said, in reference to the claims of the company on the Mexican Government, as soon as the papers, now in progress, were completed, the directors intend to see Lord Aberdeen on the subject, and hoped to be able to do so shortly.—Mr. MOCATTA asked if it was undoubtedly due to the company?—The CHAIRMAN: It is an asset, and a sum justly due to the company.

Mr. MOCATTA then urged on the directors the propriety of the most rigid economy. After paying a sum amounting to 1,200,000*l.*, and having yet but about 60,000*l.* available, they must naturally look to the expenditure. They were not, however, worse than others, for it was well known that all the South American mines had spent ruinous sums. After a patience of twenty years, he thought they had a right to expect a return, and as a step towards it, he would again urge the most rigid economy.—The CHAIRMAN agreed with the views of the hon. proprietor, and hoped some honours would turn up.—Mr. Macjarthanhe and Mr. Humphrys were re-elected directors; and Mr. Bonsor was re-elected an auditor.

Mr. MOCATTA drew attention to the valuable services of Mr. Shoolbred. He was very much gratified to find in that gentleman's usual reports that straightforwardness of character which he was always happy to see in gentlemen who had the conducting of such large establishments—in fact, there was always a frankness in him which was very commendable. (Applause.) He concluded by moving, "That the directors be requested to take into consideration the services of Mr. Shoolbred, and that they make him some compliment, in any manner they may deem expedient." (Applause.)

Mr. CRAMER seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said, the directors were fully sensible of the valuable services of Mr. Shoolbred, but he could not take upon himself to say what the court would do in consequence of the recommendation of the proprietors (hear, hear); but he hoped, that which would be done, would be satisfactory to the proprietors, as well as to Mr. Shoolbred. Such a testimonial would be highly gratifying to the directors themselves. (Applause.)

Mr. MOCATTA then moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and the rest of the directors, for their able management of the company's affairs, which having been seconded by a PROPRIETOR, was passed with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks for the support the directors had received from the proprietors, not only on that, but, indeed, on all occasions, and they were ready, and at times when they were making no profit, which was the more flattering. He hoped, before long, they should be able to do something towards a dividend; at all events, the prospects were more favourable than they had been for a considerable time. (Applause.)

The meeting then separated.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders to this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Thursday, the 1st inst.

D. W. WITTON, Esq., in the chair.

A considerable time having elapsed previous to the business being commenced, some conversation was entered into as to the first getting up the company, and the conduct of certain parties in having recommended to their friends the purchase of shares, evidently for their own advantage, strongly animadverted upon.—At length, the CHAIRMAN called on Mr. Southall (the secretary) to read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, which having been done, he observed, that this was the usual half-yearly meeting, called in accordance with the Act of Parliament. The directors had very little new matter to lay before them; they had been exceedingly busy and active in endeavouring to carry out the resolutions passed at the last meeting, empowering the directors to call upon all the solvent shareholders *pro rata* for their proportion of what the company had to pay, and they had been very successful. They had, in general, been kindly met, but he was sorry to say there were some shareholders who threw difficulties in the way, which difficulties, he had no doubt, they should easily get over. The principal point at issue now, was the solicitors' bill, some of the shareholders doubting the legality of the present position of the company in reference thereto; they had, however, taken the opinion of the most eminent counsel, and a bill in Chancery against the defaulters was in preparation, and would be filed in a few days, but it was a most ungracious task for the directors, after successfully fighting their battles, to be obliged again to apply to the Court of Chancery to compel an act of honour and justice, as there was not one shareholder but must know what the directors had done for the company; so, coal must have fallen somewhere, if their enemies had not been opposed. Their success was, in a great measure, to be attributed to the zeal and perseverance of their solicitors, and if, after they had succeeded in striking this great blow, any shareholder could see them left unprovided for, he should say it would be indicative of a most dishonourable feeling. The position in which the directors stood, ought to be sufficient guarantee that they had acted, and would act, only for the interests of the company; the amount of which they had expended out of their own pockets was 16,630*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, of which sum Mr. Vigors and his partner (Mr. De Tastet) had contributed no less than 4337*l.* 4*s.* It grieved him to hear any shareholder talk about legal right, when he claimed every one's proportion as a point of honour and justice. It was, however, the duty of the directors to see that all the shareholders were placed on an equal footing, and he believed they should be able to do so. They could see their way pretty clearly, but he was sorry for the circumstance of being again compelled to go to Chancery, and thought it exceeding ill treatment in those who were the cause of it; they had now paid up everything which was outstanding against the company with the exception of the solicitors' bill, and, as soon as they could obtain the remainder of the funds, that would be settled; the concern would be immediately wound up, and every shareholder would be left to enjoy his own opinion on the matter. Another objection which had been raised, he would just mention—viz., that this collection ought to be carried out against the total number of shares; but, he would ask, how was it possible? Some were dead, some insolvent, some bankrupt; he should be most happy if it could be done, as it would have been something in his pocket, as well as other shareholders; but the attempt would only have occasioned the necessity, at the end of a year or two, for the directors to make a further call to wind up their affairs, and would cause most vexatious delay, while the steps they were now taking would insure that they should not be called on again, and though he would not hold out the hope, yet there might be a trifling return after the winding up of the concern.—Mr. GRAVES thought it was perfectly understood at the last meeting that the directors were empowered to apportion the sum required among the solvent shareholders; he inquired if it was to a large amount that the opposing shareholders objected to pay their quota?—The CHAIRMAN said it would be to a considerable amount; but all were not opposed, some were wavering, and, as they did not wish to go to extremes, he trusted they should yet settle it amicably.—Mr. GRAVES asked if Mr. Moss had paid his share? and the CHAIRMAN answered in the affirmative.—After some further conversation, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his unwearied exertion in the cause of the shareholders, who shortly replied, stating that he trusted at their next meeting, he should be enabled to inform them that the money was paid, and everything settled.—The meeting then separated.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

The sixth annual general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., HUNRY HARMAN, Esq., in the chair, when, after the usual preliminary business, the following report was read:—

REPORT.

Since the meeting in March last, two vessels—the *Janet* and the *Miles Haywood*—have arrived for this company, bringing, together, 350 tons of copper ore, which are now on sale at Swansea. The 350 tons of ore previously received, per the *Cynthia* and *Alabaster*, averaged 13 per cent. of copper, and sold for 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The *Margaret Hardy* (420 tons), chartered by this company, was expected to arrive out to load in the course of last month. At the date of the last advices (6th March) the manager had on hand about 2000 tons of copper ore, raised at the company's mines in the Valley of Copiapo, besides the 700 tons at Morado.

The directors regret that they are unable to announce any decided improvement either in the produce of the copper mines or in the quality of the ores sent home during the past half year. The manager was, however aware, at the date of the last advices, that the engines of the *Megalonyx* and the *Protomodon* had yielded from 6 to 8 per cent. under the sublimate given of them by Captain Trethewell; and he had directed Captain Waters to take especial care to avoid sending down such inferior ores in future; it is, therefore, to be hoped, that the next cargoes which may arrive will yield a better produce. In accordance with instructions sent out by the directors, the manager gave notice, on behalf of the company, to the proprietors of the Quebrada Mine, on the 10th of February last, that he intended to surrender possession to him at the expiration of six months from that date, in conformity with the conditions of the agreement.

Captain Lean and his party of miners arrived at Copiapo, in good health, on the 27th of January last, and immediately proceeded to the mines. The report of Capt. Lean's survey of the company's copper mines at Paquico has been received,—The latest accounts from the mining captains are dated 5th March, 1844—copies of which, and also of Captain Lean's report, have been laid on the table.

The inferior quality of the copper ore received by the company during the past year—the low rate of the standard—and the duty, of about 2*l.* per ton—have, unfortunately, absorbed the profit that might otherwise have been expected, and rendered a loss upon all the cargoes which have arrived during the above period.

The balance-sheet of the company's affairs, made up to the 30th June last, certified by the auditors, is now submitted for the inspection of the shareholders. The directors regret that they are not able to exhibit a more favourable statement to the proprietors; and they can only repeat the assurances of their earnest desire to promote the interests of the company, which have always had their best attention.

The report having been read, the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th inst.

HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the office, in Austinfriars, on Friday, the 2d inst., J. H. BRADSHAW, Esq., in the chair.—The SECRETARY read the report, from which it appeared that the several new machinery determined on at the last meeting had been undertaken. The engine was now down to a depth of twenty-four yards, and, if no difficulty arose, the pits would reach the coal before the close of the year. The present state of coal continued good; and the sales, in spite of the competition, had exceeded those of the previous six months by about 2000 tons. There was now remaining only a sufficient dividend to leave a division to the shareholders. The sales were for the said year 9937 tons, which produced the sum of 9935*l.* The mine was for the sale of copper discovered at Ardmore was continued down to March last, but was afterwards abandoned, after an outlay of about 1200*l.*—The balance-sheet having been read, that and the report were adopted, when thanks were passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

ARIGNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

The ordinary half yearly general meeting of this company was convened for the 2d inst., but there not being a sufficient number of proprietors present to constitute a meeting, it was adjourned.—Some conversation took place between the directors and proprietors present, with reference to the Chancery proceeding affecting the guarantee fund—one of the former directors, Mr. T. H. Parker, having declined to transfer the same without a guarantee, and the payment of certain shares for services; but, as it may be considered of a private nature, we do not feel called upon to notice it. The company, but for the lawyers, may be said to be solvent.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

An adjourned special court of proprietors to this company was held at the company's house, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday, the 30th ult.—JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. (the governor), in the chair.—The SECRETARY (Mr. Somes, Esq. (the governor), in the chair.—The SECRETARY having read the minutes of the last meeting, the CHAIRMAN said he was most happy to inform the meeting, that the report of the committee of the House of Commons was presented on Monday evening; it would form part of the directors' report on the present occasion, and would be read; he had no doubt it would be heard with much interest, and give complete satisfaction.

The SECRETARY then read the directors' report, which commenced with the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the colony of New Zealand, and into the proceedings of the New Zealand Company, and to report to the House. This report went at great length into the various details of circumstances connected with the administration of New Zealand—the general national laws regulating the purchase of, and property in, land in colonies newly in the possession of the Crown—the land regulations in force in the settlement of the colony—the land claims, which the colony at Wellington—the present situation of the colony, &c. &c. &c. which the committee submitted to the House of Commons a series of resolutions which they had unanimously arrived, expressive of their opinion of the conduct of the New Zealand Company, in acquiring and settling the colony, and the situation, but in direct defiance, of the authority of the Crown, with highly censorious and improper—since the treaty of Waitangi by Captain Hobson with the natives, respecting the purchase of land, was part of a system of regu-

fictious proceedings—that no acknowledgment by the local authorities to the right on the part of the natives to all wild land in the Islands was an error which has been productive of very injurious consequences—that the company have a right to expect to be put in possession by the Government with the least possible delay of the number of acres awarded to it by Mr. Pennington, and that the company has the right without reference to the supposed purchases with the natives—that means ought to be forthwith adopted for establishing the exclusive title to the Crown to all land not actually occupied—that a land tax of 2l. per acre per annum ought to be imposed on all parties claiming land, but who do not occupy or cultivate the same—that reserves of land ought to be made for the natives, interested as much as possible with the settlers—that legal titles to all lands at present apportioned should be granted without delay—that a prohibition to all persons to purchase land from the natives be strictly enforced—that the governor should have at his disposal more effectual means of enforcing his authority, and for this purpose recommended that an armed steamer, of moderate size, should be at his command—that the settlers be organized as a militia—that the employment of convicts, where they can be made useful in the civil service, was highly desirable, and that efforts should be made gradually to wean them from their darkest customs, and to induce them to adopt those of civilized life. The directors' report then continued, and expressed the hope that Lord Stanley would be disposed to forget the unhappy differences with his Lordship's department, which had been so fatal to the settlers, and to place the company on a footing with the Colonial Office and the local Government, which would enable the directors to carry out, with immediate effect, the objects of the incorporation. It further stated, that it was their intention to call the proprietors frequently together to special meetings, for the purpose of laying before them, from time to time, all the information which they might possess on subjects affecting the settlements of the company, or the interests of the proprietors.

Mr. WATSON moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by *Major* CAMPY, and carried unanimously.—After some observations from Mr. George Robins, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Barnard, &c., it was agreed that the meeting should adjourn to Thursday, the 15th inst., when the decision of the House of Commons will be known, and the various details of the report discussed.—Thanks were then voted to the governor, deputy governor, and directors, and the meeting adjourned.

GRAND JUNCTION RAILWAY.

At the annual meeting of shareholders, held at the Cotton Sale Rooms, Exchange buildings, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 1st inst., J. Moon, Esq., in the chair, the report stated that the receipts for the past six months had been 105,410*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, exceeding the corresponding period of the year 1843 by 10,326*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; the working expenses were 61,399*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*—showing a profit of 111,130*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, besides the surplus from the previous half-year's account of 13,920*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* After deducting 26071*l.* 4*s.*, interest on loans, an available balance was left of 131,141*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, from which the directors recommended a quarterly dividend of 10*s.* per share, which would leave an amount to be carried forward of 10,976*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The traffic in the merchandise department was larger than in any previous six months, to meet which additional traffic the permanent compliment of waggons was being increased. In the settlement with the London and Birmingham Company, it was arranged that they should withdraw from the guarantee of the Stourbridge line, the Grand Junction Company undertaking to make a line to Walverhampton, guaranteeing 4 per cent. If the Holyhead line is completed, the Grand Junction is not to compete for the Irish trade, but leave it to take its natural course. Neither company is to engage in any new enterprise without the consent of the other, and a committee of two or three gentlemen from each company to do the force, always keeping a reduction in view. Arrangements had been nearly completed with the London and Birmingham Company and the Post office, for increasing the speed of the trains, which would take place from the 15th inst.—Resolutions were then passed, declaring the dividend, and approving of the branch to unite the Patricroft with the Grand Junction Railway, and the meeting separated.

CHESTER AND BIRKENHEAD RAILWAY.

At an adjourned half yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Wm. Jackson, Esq., in the chair, the report congratulated the proprietors on the passing of the Act for the purchase of Monk's Ferry, the Act for the railway from Chester to Helyhead, and that for constructing docks at Birkenhead. The tunnel was nearly completed, and the present receipts were obtained at considerable less expenditure. There had been an increase in passenger traffic in the past year, as compared with 1843, of 20,329, and in amount of 1430*l.* 5*d.* 10*d.* The receipts for the six months had been 13,975*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and expenditure 7739*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*—leaving a profit, with a balance from the previous account, of 5435*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the directors recommended a dividend of 6*s.* 6*d.* per 50*l.* share, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per 33*l.* share—deducting, however, 1*s.* 9*d.*, which was due on each of the new 33*l.* shares; after payment of the dividends there would remain a balance of 1000*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—The report was adopted, the dividend declared, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

NORTH OF ENGLAND JOINT STOCK BANK.—The NORTH OF ENGLAND AND DURHAM UNION have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann. for the half year ending the 30th of June; and a dividend of 6 per cent. per ann. has been made by the NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COMPANY for the same period.—At the annual meeting of the NEWCASTLE, GATESIDE, AND DURHAM UNION COMPANY, it appeared from the report, after defraying all current expenses, and placing a large sum to the bad debt account, the net profit amounted to 12,240*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, on which the directors paid a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann. for the half year ending the 31st December, 1843; and a similar dividend declared to the 30th of June, which are made payable on the 8th of August.

LIVERPOOL NEW GAS AND COKE COMPANY.—The half yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool, on Tuesday last.—The chair was taken by John Holmes, Esq., and Mr. Henry Gair[illegible] as usual read the report, which congratulated the proprietors on having obtained an Act of Parliament, conferring greater powers upon them than they had formerly possessed. The state of the accounts for the past year was:—Income, 16,079*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*; expenditure, 9331*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*—leaving a profit of 6805*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The committee referred to their recommendation in January last, to reduce the price of gas to consumers from 7*s.* to 6*s.* per 1000 feet, and said the high price of cannel coal had tended to limit their profits; and that the whole of the increase of receipts over expenditure was obtained between the months of January and April, when the price to consumers was at its original standard. They hoped the present low rates would cause an increased consumption; and concluded, by recommending a dividend, out of the profits, of 1*l.* per cent. per annum.—The report was adopted, and the dividend declared.

GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—It appears, that the quantity of gold exported from Sydney, New South Wales, during the year ending 5th Jan., 1843, to the United States, and British North America, amounted to 47,000 ounces; the total exports during that period amounted to 53,000*l.*, and the exports to 70,000*l.*—*Somerville's Colonial Magazine.*

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.—It has been known for some time that creosote water introduced into a vessel before pressure the turpentine, &c., which renders it good as manure and as much damage. It appears, from recent experiments, that animal substances are equally efficacious. The plan recommended is, to put some animal substance, such as a dead sheep with, into the boiler, and the deposition from the water are then prevented from adhering to the sides. We are not aware that the success of this experiment has been satisfactorily explained.—*Athenæum.*

NEW DOCKS PROPOSED AT GLASGOW.—Mr. Cubitt has recently attended by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, through Mr. Arago, a numerous meeting for the purpose, &c., using high pressure, upon a principle totally different from the ordinary system. It is well known that great practical difficulties exist in the formation of accurate measurements, acting upon the principle of Morrison's law, and that when such, they are liable to certain errors or principle and of construction difficult or impossible to ascertain. Colladon's instrument is intended to remove these difficulties, in fact, of a sort of thermometer (on the same principle as the rate of glass, and the bulb, which is fashioned, of a flexible and elastic metal (such as palladium, probably), filled with a fluid. The bulb with suitable metallic outlets communicates, and put fully described, to overcome the effects of temperature, by change of temperature of the fluid and of the bulb—so that, the pressure of the medium in which the bulb is immersed considering the mean, the height of the fluid column and the bulb itself is preserved, no matter how the temperature around the instrument may vary, within certain limits. Now, when the depths bulb is placed in a stream, it is obvious that the column of fluid in the tube will rise or fall, according to the pressure upon the bulb compressed to, as pressure is to square the tension between, and that indicates the velocities of stream pressure. The accuracy and value of the instrument, of course, wholly depends upon the degree of accuracy compared to the conditions for compensation as to temperature.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

FIRE WORKING AND ITS WONDERS RECORDED.—From the commencement of the present year, there were in operation in the United Kingdom 2,235 miles of railway, the miles of which had only one track of rails, and about 700 miles were worked by stationary engines and horse power; the remaining miles were worked exclusively by locomotives—and, from the latest returns, by four hundred engines over this miles, and six hundred over this.

IN PARLIAMENT RAILS.—An invention, said to have been purchased by our neighbours across the channel, is, the invention of a subscriber for you as a reference. The plan is, to use ordinary rails, known by the Chinese name of Kaolin, with a coloured substances, and then make railways of silica rails. If this plan be adopted, it will contribute a change to the foreign commercial, to suffer in the practical construction, of railroads, and the ordinary appliances of steam &c. &c. must give place to steam of precision.

LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of the company, for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1844, will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the Parent Establishment, 71, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Saturday, the 10th of August inst. HENRY LUARD, General Manager.

71, Lombard-street, August 1.

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LONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

PARENT ESTABLISHMENT, 71, LOMBARD-STREET.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM HAWES, Esq., Chairman.
EMANUEL COOPER, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

William Cory, Esq.	Alexander Rogers, Esq.
William Evans, Esq.	Richard Springett, Esq.
Bevaston Jarvis, Esq.	Clement Tabor, Esq.
John Cuthbert Joynes, Esq.	John Wheeliker, Esq.

General Manager—Henry Laurd, Esq.

At the Fifth Half-yearly Meeting of proprietors, held on Thursday, the 1st day of August, 1844, at the company's premises, No. 71, Lombard-street, the following report for the half-year ending the 30th of June, 1844, was read by the secretary:—

W. HAWES, Esq., in the chair.

REPORT.

Your directors have great pleasure in laying before the proprietors the balance-sheet of the company, signed by the auditors, for the half year ending the 30th of June, 1844, by which it will be seen the business continues steadily to increase, and that, notwithstanding the depreciation in the value of money, there is, after paying all expenses, a profit on the half year of £1819 5s. 1d.

Your directors congratulate the meeting on the result of the important law proceedings in which the company has been engaged, by which its right to hold the scrip of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, lodged by Cotts, Thompson, and Co., for bona fide advances, is established by a second verdict.

The transfers continues to work most favourably. The uniform system of management which has of length been fully carried out, and the active and zealous co-operation of all the officers of the company with the directors, cannot fail to produce such succeeding half-year more and more beneficial results to the proprietors.

Your directors, considering the great increase of business since the last call, and anticipating its further extension under the new law relating to Joint-Stock Banks, have deemed it advisable to increase the paid-up capital of the company; and, in the exercise of the power invested in them by the Deed of Settlement, have made a call of £5 per share, payable on or after the 1st of September next.

The amount paid in advance of the call, satisfies the directors that this measure has met with the cordial approval of the proprietary.

Balance-sheet of the London and County Banking Company, June 29, 1844.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid up capital 125,000 0 0						
Reserved fund 9,180 7 9						
				134,598	7	9
Due to customers on current and deposit accounts				1,804,753	0	5
Gross profits for the half-year carried down				33,241	13	6
				£1,972,593	1	4

Dr.	£	s.	d.
Current expenses, salaries, rent, &c., of head office and branches, interest allowed on current and deposit accounts, return on bills not due, and allowance for bad and doubtful debts	10,681	9	7
Half year's dividend, at 5 per cent., free from deduction for income tax	5,000	0	0
Balance carried to guarantee fund	536	3	7
	£16,242	13	6

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Cash on hand	167,566	4	1
Securities, discounted bills, &c.	934,771	0	11
Bank premises, freehold and leasehold	13,143	13	9
Preliminary expenses, and expenses of establishing branches	17,676	0	0
Current expenses, salaries, rent, &c.	15,000	13	1
Interest paid on current and deposit accounts	6,876	16	6
	£1,972,593	1	4

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Gross profits for half-year brought down	33,241	13	6
	£33,241	13	6

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were severally proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2. That the balance of £536 3s. 7d., remaining to the credit of the profit and loss account, be carried to the guarantee fund.

3. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

4. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the auditors of the company for the past half year.

5. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the manager, inspector, secretary, and the respective branch managers, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged the duties of their several offices.

Signed W. HAWES, Chairman.

The chairman having left the chair,

It was unanimously resolved—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to William Hawes, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Signed EMANUEL COOPER.

Extracted from the minutes. Signed R. P. NICHOLS, Sec.

30

DUNEDIN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CENTRAL OFFICE—7A, PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURGH.

Ultimate capital, £1,000,000.—Primary capital, £100,000.

Proposed amount of each share, £20.

Copies of the prospectus may be had on applying (free) to the interim secretary, James Pringle, Esq., C.B.C., 79, Prince's street, Edinburgh, by whom, or by any of the subscribers in Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., applications for shares will be received.

*** Among the many improvements proposed, the following are a few only of the chief:—

1. Increased security to the shareholders, by establishing an appropriate supervision of the proceedings of the directors.

2. Security to the public, by ensuring that the stock of the bank shall be entirely a real and paid up capital.

3. Great advantages to the public, and, consequently, much credit and profit to the bank, by fixing a reasonable and uniform rate for regulating interest and discount, which will save the former and relieve the latter, as compared with the rates of the other Edinburgh banks.

4. Accommodation, especially suitable to mercantile men, whether permanently located or engaged in the honourable business of commercial travellers, by reducing the period for exchange with London, and abolishing all bank holidays.

5. A lasting recommendation to the support of thoughtful and the confidence and opinion of the public, by attending to a fact (see Prospectus, p. 10), latent, at times, to affect the interests both of the Queen's Exchequer and the public—and which has not yet attracted the notice of the Legislature, and has been always otherwise carefully ascertained, or else studiously avoided, by writers on banking.

As long as the fact is indeterminate, that every public banking company hitherto established in Edinburgh, has not only paid, but progressed exceedingly, it cannot be affirmed, that even the limit of a full supply, and still less than an ever-augmenting of banking accommodation is attained.

From the great interest excited, as evinced by the applications for shares already received from various parts of the United Kingdom, it is unnecessary to remind the public, that the proposed bank embodies a greater series of new practical, safe, and remunerating improvements, than ever before proposed for introduction into Scotland.

The attention of the managers to the relation of the great landed aristocracy, and also of the proprietors of mercantile and railway companies, and of similar institutions, all to whom classes may desire to have or more large balances at their bankers', is respectfully solicited to the circumstance of the higher rate of interest, as being a matter of the first importance, especially at a time when a still further reduction of bank interest has been announced, if not carried into effect, in other parts of the United Kingdom.

The action of Chambers of Commerce and kindred associations, as also of the able conductors of the newspaper press—that faithful mirror of public feeling—is respectfully directed to the peculiarly favourable nature of the proposals, in regard to the general transaction of business, the interests of commerce, and the rights of customers.

Though the Prospectus was prepared during 1843, the desire of its originator not to prematurely the scheme till it had received the attention of those most competent to pronounce on its merits, has caused its publication to be delayed till after the late modifications of the Legislature on its banking laws. The respective parties who have an interest in this new bank are respectfully informed, that its immediate working will not be interfered with by those modifications, inasmuch as (1) its essential principle of having no branches, and being thereby pre-eminently and almost entirely by being the Edinburgh agent of all the local or country banks, would not have had to [illegible] to taking a bank of issue; and (2) by not itself issuing notes, it will be exempted by circulars, by authority proportional, and on terms of mutual advantage, the notes of all the local or country banks of issue, that may become in with their consent. Quite independently of these considerations as to issues, the proposed bank, in the opinion of all accountants' men, has on many useful recommendations of its own, safety, benefits of a large amount of public support, and remuneration.

Should there existing now under notice, and from its new institutions, but from any quarter which may be suggested, a branch arrange be recommended, that any sums of accounts which may have attracted the attempt to transport the funds across into England, has which, not to detach from any indeed even to the present extent, or from the particular nature of the general specification of the value invested in new important particulars—viz., then, in the want of a discount, particular, and mutual exchanges of the notes of all banks thus meeting those banks, for their own and customers, open to their own charges, partners, at the same time, on principles of accounting impartiality, a great public [illegible] of the first utility; and, secondly, in the event of a pressure [illegible] emergency—by calculations into funds most requisite for the [illegible] accommodation at which it will accumulate—its accession to England the distinct profitable advantage—by [illegible] to their security a similar bank to theirs, and then, by the accession of a not inferior business of theirs and similar character, to secure into one harmonious whole by [illegible] operation, the present discordant elements of currency in the Exchequer, security to the public, profit to shareholders, and the benefit of all accommodation to the ever varying wants of the community in matters of business. Steps to be adopted securing the [illegible] of the first great convenience of regular and [illegible] payment to [illegible].

JAMES G. CHRISTIE, Advocate, Interim Chairman.
JOHN PRINGLE, S.S.C., Interim Secretary.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, No. 5, SHORTER'S-COURT

THROGMORTON-STREET, CITY.—Mr. HENRY ENGLISH, from the facilities afforded him, in connection with the *Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette*, PROFFERS his SERVICES as SHAREBROKER and MINE AGENT to CAPITALISTS, to the SUBSCRIBERS of that publication, and to the MINING COMMUNITY. The peculiar advantages possessed by him, and a general knowledge of mining operations, and the localities of the several adventures, lead him to assume that business may be transacted, and information acquired, calculated to be beneficial to principals.

Mr. ENGLISH is authorised to effect transactions in the following SHARES:—

West Caradon	60. Austell Consols	East Caradon	West Grambler
Tokenbury	United Hills	South Wh Rose	Carnbine Consols
Wheal Prosper	South Caradon	Wheal Ashford	Li-hoard Consols
Cara Rosa	West Wheal Tolgus	Gb. Moors-end	Treviss

GLYPHOGRAPHY, OR ENGRAVED DRAWING.—

E. PALMER informs manufacturers, publishers, merchants, tradesmen, stationers, and others, that his INVENTION, in addition to its application to the arts generally and to maps, is also particularly adapted for ILLUSTRATING manufacturers' pattern-books, ornamental cards, bill-heads, circulars, bills of exchange, bills of lading, and all work where long numbers and economy are requisite.

For terms and specimens apply to the [illegible], 101, Newgate-street.

CHYMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. UNDER CATALOGUE PRICES.

E. PALMER being about to retire from the business of Chymical and Philosophical Instrument Maker and Optician, in order to carry out, on a large scale, his Patent Glyphography, or Engraved Drawing, OFFERS to the public the whole of his valuable and extensive STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHYMICALS, &c., at the above reduced prices, for ready money.—An early selection is recommended at 101, Newgate-street.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. C. E."—The papers will meet with every attention on being forwarded to our office, and, if not deemed suitable for insertion, will be returned.

PRICES OF METALS.—We are alone responsible for the correctness of our own list of prices, with the remarks appended thereto, and which we believe to be as perfect as can be obtained. But we, however, with such statements as we occasionally give from contemporaries—the object of which is, that the views entertained by those located in the immediate vicinity of the most important districts should also be placed before our readers; it should also be borne in mind, that the extracts so published, have reference to the state of the market, generally, a week before their publication in our *Journal*.

Our notices of the Smoke Consuming Inventions will be resumed next week.

"Oliver" (Guernsey).—We can only insert communications of such a nature with the writer's name attached. Our correspondent must acknowledge that it would be most unfair, when a gentleman addresses us, attaching his real signature, to admit anonymous statements, however correct or deserving we may deem them.

MINERS' ALMANACK.—

It is proposed to publish an ALMANACK ANNUALLY—the First Number of which will appear on the 1st of November next, 1844, price 1s. In addition to the general information conveyed in publications of this nature, it is intended to furnish the names of the directors, officers, &c., in each mine, the returns, dividends, and statistical details, with also original articles and papers on mining engineering. Contributions, addressed to Mr. Henry English, 5, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street; or to the office of the *Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette*, 26, Fleet-street, London, will meet with ready attention.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 3, 1844.

*** Parties desirous of ordering the *Mining Journal*, can do so, either direct to the office, 26, Fleet-street, London, or through any newsvender or bookseller in town or country. Notices of irregularity in the delivery are requested to be forwarded to the office, where every endeavour will be made to rectify the cause of complaint.

The importance of keeping underground plans and sections of workings, whether in mines or collieries, has been oft remarked upon in our columns—while we have on more than one occasion, directly and indirectly, endeavoured to draw the attention of Government, and those more immediately interested, to the subject. The loss of life in collieries from inundation—the not unfrequent act of coal or mineral ground being worked away in the adjoining property—whether considered, in the first instance, on the score of humanity, or in the latter, as affecting the honesty of the one party and the interests of others—call for some remedial measure, and the interposition of Government, which latter, as we have ever contended, can alone effect the desired end. The Duchy of Cornwall, which is so largely interested in the question, should, on its own responsibility and cost, have taken up the matter, and with its influence caused the measure to have been introduced; but we regret to say, where the power exists, there we find the greatest apathy displayed. Leaving, then, out of consideration the interference of Government, we come to the question, whether it is not incumbent on the adventurers in mines, for their own security, to have underground plans kept, not only that they should take care they do not trench on the property of others, but that others do not trespass upon theirs. This question has been so often noted, without awakening the adventurers to a sense of the good effects calculated to arise from a measure of the kind, that we should not now have again recurred to it, but from the circumstance of a rumour (which we are glad to find is open to explanation), that the levels or workings in the Tincroft sett have been carried into the East Wheal Crofty ground, from which, as reported, ore has been extracted to a considerable extent. On the rumour reaching us, we felt it our duty to correspond with the local agents, as also to communicate with the management in London, with the object of acquiring correct information; for the existence of a rumour of the kind is not only calculated to be prejudicial to the interests of holders—but such is too frequently promulgated and exaggerated, with the object of depreciating the market value of the shares, so that they may be "picked up" at a low figure. There is no doubt that such an effort has been partially produced in the present instance—and therefore it is that we feel satisfaction in being able, on the best authority, to state the exact position of the case, and the cause to which the rumour is to be attributed. It appears, then, that the Tincroft and East Wheal Crofty setts are divided by a basis, or hedge, at surface, which is tenuous in its form, and hence the lode will at one time pass from the one sett to the other—while on some occasions it is in both setts, and, therefore, worked on joint account—the East Wheal Crofty workings being from the Tincroft levels in some instances, and *vice versâ*, as regards the workings of Tincroft. The best understanding, we are happy to say, exists between the two sets of agents and adventurers, and within the past few days an amicable arrangement has been effected as to the precise interest which each body of adventurers have in the ore raised at the junction, and which will be sold on joint account. Thus much for the report, which we have noticed, so as to satisfy the minds of distant or nervous shareholders.

We now return to the question which is involved in considering the injurious effects which rumours of this kind are calculated to produce; and the value and importance of working plans and sections being properly kept up will, we think, be readily admitted.

Several instances have come under our own observation where the value of a mine has been considerably enhanced by the robbery committed on the adjoining sett; but it is unnecessary to cite instances, as the fact is too notorious, and will be acknowledged by most practical men. True it is, that in some cases the act has been unwittingly committed, in the absence of a working plan—in others it has been done with a perfect knowledge on the part of the mining captain or colliery bailiff—while there are numerous instances (indeed, as a general of an objection existing to an underground survey being made by other parties than those who are employed as agents on the mine or colliery, for reasons which must be obvious.

We last week noticed the proceedings at Newcastle, on which occasion Mr. T. Sopwith, C.E., presided, and are well pleased to find there is a prospect of an office of mining records and plans being established; but we feel convinced, that however beneficial such an institution may be to any particular locality, it is only by the measure being adopted by Government, and a central office formed, where it should be compulsory that plans and sections should be deposited, and open to the inspection of the public on

payment of a trifling sum, so as to defray the expenses of the establishment, that any real practical benefit will be derived.

This we yet hope to see done; but—as in the case with a School of Mines, or Accidents in Mines and Collieries—we have, it is true, the good wishes of the mining community at large—we have the sympathy of the public—but we do not find parties earnestly putting their shoulders to the wheel to effect the desired object.

Having again resumed the consideration of the subject, we hope that our numerous correspondents will lend their aid in promoting the object in view, and thus render abortive any interested reports which might be circulated—as evidence would in such case be at all times available to those who might think fit to consult the archives of the office of mining records.

It will be in the recollection of our readers, that at the last meeting of the shareholders in the West Cork Mining Company, it was resolved to bring the affairs of the company to a close with as little delay as possible; and, as a large sum was due to the solicitors who had successfully defended the company in the proceedings instituted by the executors of the late Lord AUDLEY, a call of 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* was made—the directors being empowered, out of the funds so obtained, to settle with the legal firm, and defray other incidental charges or claims. This call having been made, we regret to find that it has not been generally responded to.

The directors have, much to their credit, made advances to the amount of upwards of 10,000*l.*, to meet the exigencies of the company, and the demands on its funds; but a want of honesty on the part of certain of the proprietors will, we fear, render it necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the payment. Some have, indeed, declared, that there is no legal claim which can be enforced, inasmuch that the successful efforts of their own solicitors (whose bill now amounts to 8000*l.* or 9000*l.*) in establishing the non-responsibility of the shareholders to the effects of the decree, beyond the actual assets of the company—at the same time discharges them from any other claims beyond the amount of the available assets, and thus the solicitors would appear to have made a rod for themselves—by relieving the company of the payment of some 70,000*l.* or 80,000*l.*, they have involved costs to the extent of one tithe that amount, and which the *honest* (?) shareholder, who has been thus benefitted, would needs leave the solicitors to defray.

Shame on such conduct! say we. If the directors will furnish us with the names of the parties, we will publish them.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treleigh Consols Company will be found in another column. Our object in directing attention to the subject was, not to indulge in personal attack, but to animadvert on a practice which, if not checked in the bud, might lead to much evil, and throw open a wide field for the perpetration of deception and fraud. We learn that Mr. MOUNT, one of the committee of management, has, since the insertion of the secretary's letter in last week's Journal, resigned his seat—the two remaining directors being Mr. CHARLES CHIPPENDALE and Mr. MURRAY. A meeting will, we understand, be shortly convened, when some alterations are contemplated. We are well pleased to learn, on all sides, that no charge is made against the gentleman whose letter appears, as to any intent calculated to mislead or deceive. We complained of the act because it was open to abuse—while, at the same time, we do not retract one word of the charge preferred against certain parties connected with the office.

A cause of a peculiar nature came on for hearing at Durham, on the 28th ult., which is of interest and importance to parties having the management of collieries, and, moreover, claims attention, as pertaining to the properties of the wire rope, and the safety of that material, as compared with hemp. The action was to recover a sum of money for wages due to the plaintiff, who was employed at the Wingate Colliery, under the terms of the "pit bond," which had been executed between the parties. The defence set up was, that the plaintiff had improperly refused to work, to which a rejoinder was made, to the effect that the defendants had neglected to provide sufficient means of ascent and descent, and of passage to and from his place of work; the real question between the parties being, whether the wire rope employed at the colliery, by which the men were lowered down the pit, was fit and proper for that purpose.

It appears, from the evidence, that a flat wire rope was used at the colliery in question, which, after six months' use, had been substituted by a hempen rope, but that, subsequently, it had been replaced with another of larger dimensions. An accident having occurred to the latter, it was removed, but the other remained. The colliers having refused to be lowered by means of the wire rope, apprehensive of accidents, a cessation of labour arose, and hence the cause of action—the plaintiff contending that the defendants had not furnished the proper means for descending and ascending the pit. It is unnecessary to follow the evidence, which was of a conflicting character, as to the weight which a rope of certain dimensions was calculated to carry; and, in the end, a verdict was given for the defendants—thus justifying its use, and affording proof, in the opinion of the jury, of the safety of this description of rope. A single strand of six wires was represented as capable of sustaining 15 cwt., and a single wire 3 cwt.; that the rope in question had been tested with 10 tons, while that to which it was subjected was only 2½ tons. The evidence is worthy of attentive perusal by those interested in the question, as demonstrating the superiority of the wire rope over that manufactured of hemp.

We are glad to find, from a report of the proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders in the British Iron Company, held on Tuesday last, that the affairs of that company are in a promising state, and that, by the infusion of "new blood" into the concern, and the attention of the directors being confined to the more encouraging and profitable mineral tracts possessed by the late company, that there is a prospect of an early dividend. This is highly satisfactory, and augurs well—for the depressed state of the iron trade for so great a length of time, although a slight reaction has lately taken place, held out but slender expectations for the realisation of profits. The make during the past six months is represented in the aggregate as 16,320 tons, while a considerable increase may shortly be expected. There can be no doubt but that, with an increased make, the cost of agency and other charges are proportionately reduced on the ton of iron; it, therefore, only remains to be seen, whether the demand is equal to the supply—and that a surplus stock is not created, or the price reduced by pressing the market. The demand for iron continues good, and the trade may be said to be in a healthy state; but if every work was to avail themselves of the power they possess of putting more furnaces in blast, we fear that the consequences would be most injurious—without any one interest or party being benefitted.

Our attention has been directed by more than one correspondent to the circumstance of fines being exacted, or deductions given, on obtaining a cut of moving ground. In many instances, it appears that the steward makes it a *sine qua non* ere he will interest himself for the applicant—and we all know the value of the steward's good word, and who, in many instances, is also the legal adviser of the lord. There are, however, other cases, where the lord himself, not satisfied with the prospective advantages arising from the working of the holes on his estate, thinks that he is warranted in demanding a something by way of bonus or premium. We have ever set our face against this practice; but, as we find it to be gaining ground, and as we fear that the example, being far beyond precept, may have an ill effect on the mining interest, we protest against such course, and notify our intention of giving publicity to all acts of the kind which may come to our knowledge.

When it is considered that the mineral produce of Cornwall alone amounts to 1,250,000*l.*, and that the dues paid are about 1-17th on an average, it will be apparent that the lords, who in most instances have no risk in the adventure, but who receive their dues, whether the mine be paying cost or otherwise, take, in shape of rent or royalty arising from the expenditure on the mines, no less a sum than 75,000*l.* annually—while they give nothing in the shape of return beyond the liberty to work the mines.

We trust that the adventurers in Cornish mines will generally discourage this course of exaction—for, if they lend themselves to it, they may rely that a system will be introduced, and which is now springing up, such as will sap the foundation of legitimate enterprise. To create a bidding or rivalry for obtaining a sett, is nothing more nor less than to foster and encourage "jobbing"—and to place into the hands of the speculator mineral ground, who looks alone for the premium upon shares, and not the results which may be calculated upon to arise from the working of the mine.

The lords will, doubtless, in the end find out that they injure their own interests—while we trust, in all cases where stewards attempt to exact fees, whether in money or free shares, or in any other way, that, on the circumstance being made known to their employers, such a course will be adopted as will prove a useful lesson to others.

We observe that Mr. H. HINDE, on Thursday, obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish district registers of all mines and mining operations in England and Wales. The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day six months. We are glad, at least, to see that the subject is brought forward in the House of Commons, but the order for the second reading is only in accordance with the ordinary mode of dealing with matters of practical utility. We shall endeavour to obtain a copy of the bill, and give the substance in an early Number.

THE COLLIERS' STRIKE.

There does not, we are sorry to say, appear at present any disposition on the part of the colliers in the north to return to their employment; they appear still to cling to the fallacious hope (and which is fostered by the delegates and others interested, who are fattening on their credulity) that the colliery proprietors must eventually give in to their terms, particularly as the winter stock of coals must be got in; and, at a meeting of the pitmen on Newcastle Town Moor, they did not hesitate publicly to announce in a resolution "that from the schemes and plots used by the masters to get them to work, they were warranted in believing that fresh conditions would soon be offered;" it is easy to understand from whom such a resolution emanated, but we much fear they will find themselves most wofully disappointed. During the past week upwards of 200 miners from South Wales, some of them with their families, have arrived in the north by railway, and, having commenced work, have been placed in the colliery cottages at Seaton Delaval, Cramlington, and Seghill, and this is only a prelude to what will take place, unless the deluded beings are brought to a conviction of their folly, break up the mischievous union, and return to their employment; unless they do this, utter ruin stares them in the face—and, having drunk the bitter cup of misery to the very dregs, those who are now reaping a harvest from their absurd proceedings, will, when nothing further is to be obtained, leave them in the lurch, and laugh at them. At the meeting above-mentioned, it is supposed near 30,000 persons were present, but there was little enthusiasm evinced, and the affair passed off heavily; one resolution was a vote of thanks to the shopkeepers, who had, by giving credit, supported the strike, and expressive of a hope that they would continue to do so—delusive hope! This credit system, to men with the chances of payment diminishing daily, must have an end; and, as these shopkeepers see their places daily filled by strangers, so will they gradually put a stop to the supply of the actual necessaries of life; in which case nothing remains but wretchedness, disgrace, and want. There is yet time for emancipating themselves from the thraldom in which they have become involved—to replace themselves in situations where they can earn, upon an average, as much as any class of labouring men in the kingdom; and, for their own welfare, and for that of their wives and children, we sincerely trust they will yet avail themselves of the opportunity still left them—as they may depend upon it, this once again lost, will be lost to them for ever. In Lanarkshire, the strike, too, still continues; but, as the question at issue is to enable the men to earn 3*s.* for the restricted day's work, which takes from eight to ten hours labour, it is probable a settlement will shortly be come to.

JOHNSTON'S SHEET WATER SPACE BOILERS.

The great importance of preventing incrustation in boilers, keeping the metal clean, and thus rendering them less liable to accident from explosion, has caused numerous inventions for that purpose to be brought before the public, most of which, however, merely consist in some substance to be thrown into the boiler with the water, a practice always in some degree objectionable. The above named boilers, the invention of Mr. James Johnston, of Greenock, prevent the incrustation from lime or other matter held in solution in the water used, from the peculiarity of their construction alone. Through the entire length of the boiler are a number of narrow flues, reaching nearly to the water line, formed of sheet-iron, and leaving a space between each not exceeding a quarter of an inch in width, thus dividing the water in the centre of the boiler into sheets (from which it takes its name); the outermost flue on each side is filled with fire clay, which prevents the heat from acting on larger spaces between them and the outside of the boiler, and the water therein is thus always "solid"—that is, not in the act of being converted into steam. As the water in the narrow spaces between the flues is converted into steam, that in the outside spaces immediately rushes to the bottom of the boiler, and up between the spaces, and, fresh bodies of water from the less heated spaces on the outside constantly supplying the place of that which passes up between the flues, a constant and powerful current is kept up, which effectually prevents the accumulation of any sediment whatever. Mr. Johnston has had a boiler on this construction working to one water at a greater density than the water is ever used in regular sea going steamers, without any scale or deposit on the flues or furnaces—and he is ready to guarantee their use without deposit, provided the accumulation of salt in solution is not allowed to exceed the half point of saturation. These boilers possess great lightness, occupy little space, have thinner metal than usual in the flues, with greater strength, and no danger of being burnt, and the flues can be swept by a wire brush with the greatest facility.—Mr. Johnston has also obtained a patent for improvements in the locomotive furnace, by which greater strength is obtained, with economy of space, and less injury effected from the heat and wear and tear.

RAILWAY AND CANAL REGULATION OR RAILWAYS.—The bill for the regulation of railway companies, which was expected to be read a third time in the House of Lords last evening, has not yet passed into a law, notwithstanding that the objectionable clauses have been expunged, and the parties interested in railway property have withdrawn their opposition. The Bishop of London called attention to the clause compelling the termination of trains on Sundays, the principle of which he deprecated; and, without any wish to prevent Sunday travelling, he thought it ought to be left to take its natural course. A long discussion took place, and eventually the debate was adjourned to Monday, the 9th instant.

INCRUSTATION OR STEAM-BOILERS.—The *Louisville Journal* (U. S.) states, that a discovery was recently made of great importance where limestone water is used for steam-boilers. Mr. Kellogg, of the Louisville paper mill, was informed by a miller near Madison, Indiana, that a certain kind of clay, found in that neighbourhood, mixed in the water of the boilers, would prevent the formation of the lime crust, by absorbing the lime. Mr. K. tried some of the clay, and found it effectual; subsequently he discovered the same sort of clay (a greasy bluish clay) near his paper mill, and found it to answer the same purpose. His engine runs constantly, except on the sabbath; the beginning of each week he puts a quantity of this clay in ten gallons of water, and pumps it into the boiler; when the water is drawn off, the following Saturday night, the boilers are free from crust, and are readily cleaned.

PRODUCE OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES,

FROM JUNE 30, 1843, TO JUNE 30, 1844.

Containing the quantity of COPPER ORE sold from each Mine, British and Foreign—the Average Price per 21 cwt., and the Amount of Money—each Copper Company's Purchase—the Total Amount of Ore, Fine Copper, and Money—the Average Standard, Produce, and Price for the Year, both in Cornwall and Wales—the quantity of TIN purchased by the Tin Companies within the same time, &c.

Mines.	Ore from each mine.	Amount in money.	Aver. price per 21 cwt.
CORNWALL.	21 cwts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Botallack	9536	23,367 18 6	9 3 6
Buller, Wheal	1286	6,296 0 0	5 0 6
Brewer, Wheal	1283	6,388 16 6	5 2 6
Busy, Wheal	391	883 17 6	3 3 6
Bedford United Mines	728	1,107 2 6	4 17 0
Consolidated Mines	10200	51,088 9 0	5 0 0
Cara Brea Mines	9070	45,414 1 0	5 0 0
Curtis, Wheal	932	893 4 0	3 12 0
Clifford Wheal	144	245 4 0	6 11 6
Cook's Kitchen	472	1,434 19 6	3 7 0
Camborne Vean and Stray Park	9444	19,081 18 6	4 19 0
Creeghawes	786	3,745 15 6	4 15 6
Cara Perran	106	589 6 6	5 5 6
Darlington, Wheal	1936	8,000 9 6	4 13 0
Dolcoath	39274	10,287 15 0	4 13 0
East Wheal Crofty	4795	24,586 19 6	5 4 0
East Pool	1565	8,090 16 6	5 15 0
Ellen, Wheal	793	4,012 6 0	5 1 0
Friendship and Prosper, Wheals	6469	29,051 0 0	4 9 0
Fowey Consols	12341	66,787 4 0	5 8 0
Garland, Wheal	510	2,630 0 0	5 4 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	876	5,340 0 0	6 1 0
Hallenbegue	3109	12,912 0 0	4 3 0
Harmony, Wheal	80	320 0 0	7 13 0
Harvey's Ore, Slag, and Dross	601	1,502 12 6	3 12 6
Harriet, Wheal	945	3,589 13 6	3 11 0
Holmbush	5303	17,502 18 6	7 12 0
Henry, Wheal	107	353 8 6	3 6 0
Jewel, Wheal	1833	11,042 14 0	6 0 6
Levant	1698	15,372 14 0	9 1 0
Lanivet Consols	97	326 6 6	3 7 0
Mexico, Wheal	146	974 3 0	6 13 6
Maiden, Wheal	943	9,447 13 0	4 10 0
Marke Valley	153	831 15 0	5 8 0
North Roskear	5040	29,302 10 0	5 16 0
North Downs	1393	7,942 5 0	5 9 6
Polldice	3006	16,089 14 6	5 6 6
Providence Mines	979	3,003 3 0	3 1 0
Providence, Wheal	2759	19,163 18 0	6 19 0
Penrose, Wheal	96	921 19 0	6 12 6
Penstruthal	891	4,686 4 6	7 10 6
Par Consols	6536	37,304 15 6	5 14 0
South Roskear	1974	11,177 18 6	5 13 0
South Wheal Basset	4299	27,613 17 0	6 10 0
St. Aubyn, Wheal	1339	5,194 10 6	3 16 0
St. Ives Consols	139	995 10 6	6 16 0
South Caradon	5165	29,180 11 0	5 13 0
South Wheal Francis	658	3,169 15 0	4 16 0
Seton, Wheal	667	3,944 9 0	5 18 6
Sundry small mines	1909	5,909 18 6	4 5 0
Trethellan	3384	14,316 3 0	4 7 0
Treuon Consols	831	6,031 13 6	7 17 0
Treuavas, Wheal	1879	11,473 4 6	6 0 0
Tretoil	1435	6,396 14 0	4 7 6
Treleigh Consols	1609	8,773 19 6	5 5 6
Tregullon	189	624 7 6	3 7 0
Trenwith, Wheal	493	3,471 7 6	7 3 6
Treasvean	9939	61,093 1 0	6 3 0
Trevennance Consols	473	1,103 3 6	3 6 0
Treasure Wheal	109	459 14 6	4 13 6
United Mines	13669	61,093 9 0	4 18 0
United Hills	3789	16,659 16 6	4 7 0
Virgin, Wheal	1999	10,396 19 0	5 9 6
Vyvyan, Wheal	407	1,707 13 6	4 7 0
Williams's East Downs	594	2,564 17 6	4 1 0
West Fowey Consols	163	993 5 6	6 0 6
West Wheal Jewel	1959	9,806 1 0	5 0 6
West Caradon	2979	19,986 5 0	6 12 0
WALES.			
Aberdovey	67	309 13 6	9 17 0
British Regulus	956	4,459 0 6	17 7 6
Boscoman	346	2,006 11 6	11 6 0
Bonheures	4753	27,014 9 0	7 18 0
Ballycorrigh	2264	11,407 10 6	5 16 6
Conroy	445	2,466 1 6	5 10 6
Cwmsoie	219	1,199 11 0	10 11 0
Calce	17373	231,227 3 6	13 3 6
Cuil	9260	104,670 7 0	22 5 6
Cyfo	4109	67,443 11 6	31 6 6
Clogau	1283	23,726 10 0	17 10 0
Cwmheue	850	4,661 7 0	4 15 6
Knockmahon	9351	67,316 10 0	7 4 0
Llandidno	999	7,379 10 0	7 9 6
Lasey	111	486 11 0	4 4 0
Llanllieni	33	197 16 0	13 0 0
Lostwithiel	319	2,000 9 6	9 8 0
Mount Sion Fernando	985	4,681 1 6	14 7 0
Nantlago	9183	135,709 0 0	14 19 0
Sea Foal, to Calce	1427	33,116 0 0	23 11 0
Sundry small mines	855	3,043 16 0	4 10 0
Tigroney	595	1,789 6 6	4 9 0
Vuprasion	1133	34,659 19 0	31 7 6

From June 30, 1843, to June 30, 1844.

COPPER ORES SOLD TO CORNWALL.—Average standard, 1024. 17*s.*—Average produce, 7¼.—Average price per 21 cwt., 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*—Fine copper, 11,246 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. 20 lbs.—Amount of money, 915,246*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Copper ore, 152,067—21 cwts.

COPPER ORES SOLD TO WALES.—Average standard, 93*l.* 14*s.*—Average produce, 10¼ and ⁷⁄₁₀.—Average price per 21 cwt., 13*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*—Fine copper, 11,107 tons 10 cwts. 19 lbs.—Amount of money, 902,569*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—Copper ore, 62,320—21 cwts.

TOTALS TO CORNWALL AND WALES.—Copper ore, 210,187—21 cwts.—Fine copper, 22,354 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.—Amount of money, 1,817,815*l.* 16*s.*

Copper Ores Purchased by the Copper Companies in Cornwall and Wales.

Purchasers.	Ore. 21 cwts.	Copper. Fine *t.* *c.* *lbs.*	Money. £ *s.* *d.*
Mines Royal Copper Co.	5110	360 13 0 20	44,467 16 2
English Copper Co.	34932	3430 0 1 7	366,635 4 0
Vivian and Sons	41620	4130 0 0 23	312,739 1 6
Freeman and Copper Co.	25434	2313 7 0 9	173,119 10 7
P. Grenfell and Sons	27874	2913 3 1 9	221,572 4 10
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, & Co.	27186	2502 10 0 25	204,044 17 6
Williams and Cocoa Co.	56295	6335 1 1 5	475,660 13 5

COPPER ORES IMPORTED into the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5, 1844, 55,780 (21 cwts.) 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 26 lbs.

FINE COPPER EXPORTED from the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5, 1844. British copper, 17,555 tons 1 cwt. 0 qr. 0 lbs.

COPPER SMELTED from foreign ores, 463 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 7 lbs.

TOTAL—17,777 tons 12 cwts. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.

TIN.

Block Tin Purchased at Tinbridge.

Purchasers.	Block Tin. Weight.	White Tin. Price each	Money. £ *s.* *d.*
Daubuz and Co.	247	127 0	16,891 13 1
Robilliard, Carew, and Halliwell	180	119 2	6,812 1 6
Williams, Harvey, and Co.	279	105 0	10,582 16 6
Pengelly Co.	113	37 4	4,155 12 6
Vigurs and Co.	239	142 12	8,456 12 1
Total	1058	606 10	46,899 16 4

TIN IMPORTED into the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5, 1844, 7,570 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs.

TIN EXPORTED from the United Kingdom in the year ending January 5, 1844. British tin, 1023 tons 16 cwts. 0 qr. 20 lbs.; foreign tin, 656 tons 7 cwts. 0 qr. 27 lbs.—Total, 1679 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

MINING IN MEXICO—No. XIII.

On the Probable Variation in the Production of the Precious Metals.—(Continuation).—In most of the explorations, Guanaxuato excepted, the metallurgical operations are executed on account of the miners, and the want of all chemical research makes them look upon all realisation from the ore, except that of roasting the silver they extract, as contrary to their interests. The coins of the mineral do not take place in large quantities, which can be examined and tested at leisure, but immediately the lots are arranged, which are so small as they are numerous, and often take place in several distant parts of the district on the same day of the week, the purchasers being ignorant both of the tenor and weight of the lots offered for sale. The ore so disposed of is generally that extracted by the miners on the understanding of their sharing in the advantage; for, when a company think it more advisable to resort to day wages (which happens every time the vein turns out rich), the ore is not disposed of publicly. Mercury being the chief chemical agent employed in the operations of the present day, its price has naturally a great influence in the comparison between the most methods and those we would substitute in stead, since, if we only employ a little mercury, or even none whatever, there is evidently a tendency to diminish the demand for this metal, and so to reduce the price accordingly. This chance of reduction on a merchandise, the price of which depends, as is generally the case, on the cost of its production, offers little probability of any considerable variation—but for mercury the case is quite otherwise; for, in consequence of the monopoly, its actual price may be reckoned at four times its cost, and in proportion as its use was less adopted, its price might lower almost spontaneously, and be disastrous to those establishments destined to replace mercury entirely, or to diminish its use in amalgamation by means of some new invention. To this particular circumstance in relation to the price of mercury, the importance of which extends to all new systems in general, we must add another, also worthy of attention, but peculiar to the electro-chemical method, of which the marine salt is the principal ingredient—not because it becomes decomposed in the operation, but by that mechanical loss inevitable in any great manipulation. This loss, which, considering the masses which are operated upon, represent a high figure in regard to the economy of mercury, may yet be reduced to a very moderate sum, by means of apparatus calculated for reserving the salt which would otherwise be lost, but this application would require a large expenditure before we could judge of the results in any position upon an extended scale, and up to the present time, as no mining company has been disposed to incur the expense, this electro-chemical process has not yet had any commencement. The details given in relation to the produce, in the neighbourhood of the principal silver deposits, have explained its exorbitant price in almost all the points of the table land of the Cordilleras; however, if the improvements alluded to in the salt marshes of Punta Blanca are continued, the salt might be procured at a very moderate price, provided that some law of the Government, by making a monopoly of salt, would not place the miners in the same situation as the Spanish monopoly has placed them in respect to mercury. If the mines of Mexico were more contiguous to the sea, so that the price of salt might be what it is in France (if we do not reckon the taxes), the electro-chemical method would certainly be employed, for the operation for abstracting the greater part of the salt which remains in the metallic mud, form in themselves the most considerable expense of the whole process necessary for the application of this system, which would, if mercury happen to fail, not withstanding insure the existence of mining operations in Mexico. Without completely avoiding the employment of mercury, we might, by some alterations in the mode of using it, diminish the loss attending, for the amalgamation of copper, which is made use of at Guadalupe y Calvo, is an evidence. I have myself, in my operation on amalgamation, directed my object to a new mode of treatment, in which the loss of mercury is reduced to a quantity almost independent of the richness of silver in the ore, and which does not exceed, in the most unfavourable cases, 0·0025 of the weight of the ore. The loss of 1½ oz. for a mark represents 0·0031, when the ore contains 0·001 of silver. The operation is finished in twenty four hours, without the assistance of hydraulic power, with apparatus more costly, it is true, than any for the patio amalgamation, which requires, indeed, very little—but the construction of the materials necessary for this operation will always be attainable in Mexico. The chemical agents employed with mercury are to be had at a moderate price in most of the mining districts, and, by means of some circumstances, the operation may be easily conducted by workmen who are unacquainted. For that one which requires little mercury, and gives its silver with facility, the advantages of this system are not of great importance, but for that, on the contrary, in which the more complicated combinations of silver and the metallic sulphurs abound, the greater yield of silver causes all the inconvenience of expense to disappear; it is the same with the ochre ores generally treated by fusion. At Zacatecas I have made experiments often on 100 kil. at a time, and treated with success, not only all sorts from different veins, but also obtained without difficulty, and at a price which permitted the work to be pursued, the silver contained in the residues of the amalgamations of the mines of Fresnillo, San Clemente, and Vita Grande. Although these charges might diminish the loss of mercury, and cause a greater yield of silver from the inferior ores, which are really too easy to be treated by the amalgamation of the patio, yet we could not expect such results as would be necessary to augment considerably the figure of the annual productions; the discovery of richer superficial veins than those generally explored since the Spanish occupation, seems the only likelihood of shortly coming such augmentation, for it has been seen that the actual mode of treatment, hardly susceptible of any reduction in cost, would not permit of the exploration of veins having 0·001 of silver. Some European speculators seem to think that the method of amalgamation pursued in Saxony would present in Mexico very important advantages if it were more known and practised. I will, therefore, make some general observations on the comparison of the two methods. By the amalgamation in barrels, as it is called in Mexico, the ore is roasted without further addition than that of 15 per cent. of marine salt, if it contains a great quantity of pyrites, and by adding thereto a considerable proportion of the sulphate of iron, when the ore does not contain in itself a sufficient portion of metallic sulphurs to insure, by the sulphuration, the decomposition of the marine salt in such abundance that the chlorate of silver is disengaged may contact the silver into chlorure. The roasted ore, carefully broken and sifted, is separated from the more adhesive portions, which, being imperfectly roasted, are submitted again to the roasting oven. The metallic powders are then placed in the barrels with balls of cast-iron. The whole is then turned round only in order, if not entirely, at least to an inferior degree of chlorauration, the salts formed in the roasting, which might attack the mercury. The metal is then introduced, which amalgamates itself with the silver destitute of the iron. Then they obtain an amalgam containing about 10 per cent. of other connected with different metals, especially copper.

Parisot's Improved Method for Concentrating.—A patent has lately been obtained by Major Parisot (a gentleman to whom the scientific world is indebted for several important inventions and improvements, among which his bomb-lance is not the least worthy of mention), for an improved method of manufacturing coatings which, the constituents of which is ingenious and simple, combining great strength with durability. In those wheels the ordinary cause is dispensed with, the centre being formed by the inner ends of the spokes being made furnished on one side, the furnished side of one spoke fitting against the straight side of the next, and a disc of metal, with a circular hole in the centre, to which the ends bent, is then securely bolted on each side—the whole thus forming a centre extremely neat in appearance, and of strength equal to the solid wooden ones so generally used. Instead of the usual felloe and tire, the circumference of the wheel is formed by dovetailing segments of wood between the spokes, the grain radiating from the centre—the whole securely bolted to two rings of iron, whose edges either range even with the periphery of the wood, and bear conjointly with it on the road, or (as they may be of smaller circumference, bearing the wood only to bear upon the road, preventing noise and concussion, or a tire may be placed on them in the usual way; instead of the segments being formed all round, they may be made of halves of strong leather, gutta percha, a preparation of leather called, or other hard and elastic substances, properly prepared together, and compressed in suitable moulds; wheels made on this plan, of sufficient strength for railway purposes, with the guide of the usual projecting, and the proper flange, would, by diminishing concussion, create a considerable saving in the wear and tear to the machinery and rails, and render that description of travelling far more pleasant and safe.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TRETOIL MINE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, who signs himself "A Cornish Holder," would do well, if, instead of endeavouring to be facetious, he were to write what *is* true. The Tretoil shareholders, and the mining world at large, will be enabled to form their judgment of the value of his statement, or of the extent of the engineering knowledge, if they compare his statement—that the Polgooth engine (which the Tretoil company have purchased) was reckoned some 6,000,000 or 10,000,000 beyond its actual work—with the facts, as recorded in your journal, vols. vi. and x., containing a record of the mining events of the years 1838 and 1840, where the duty performed by the Polgooth engine is recorded as follows:—

1838—January 27	76,456,227	1839—June 29	76,344,924
March 24	74,562,503	1840—January	74,695,501
" 27	74,615,271	March	73,57[illegible]
April 20	77,3[illegible]	April	73,647,917
June 9	76,2[illegible]	November	73,[illegible]

Have the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, together with Mr. James Sims (the engineer), the agents of Mr. John Taylor at the Polgooth Mine, and Mr. Thomas Lean, of Marazion, been conspiring to cheat the public into a belief that the Polgooth engine did some 10,000,000 beyond her work?—

Unfortunately for your mendacious correspondent, in No. 272 of the *Mining Journal*, there is a tabular statement of the greatest and least quantities of water (in imperial gallons) discharged per minute from the mines in 1839, in which appears—

Mines.	Maximum.		Minimum.	
Wheal Vor	November	1841	July	974
Consols Mines	December	1839	"	1420
——— Mines	"	1839	"	1500
Polgooth	"	1839	"	690

So that the *reputed duty* of Polgooth is in proportion, or equal, to the largest engines. So much for the "Cornish Holder's" facts—now for his *judgment*.

The "Cornish Holder's" opinion on the probable expense of repairing the Polgooth engine seems to be of as much value as his facts. The subjoined letters of Hocking and Lean will show the computed cost of the repairs and removal of the engine:—

[COPY.] *Redruth, March 17, 1841.*

Sir,—Since inspecting the engine at Wheal Ellen, we have heard that the engine at Polgooth Mine, which is a 66-inch, is sound, and that the crank is sold; the engine is a much better one than Wheal Ellen. The engine at Polgooth requires repairs and alterations to the amount of about 600 or 700*l.*, but a great deal of this would be saved in the carriage to Tretoil. (Signed) Hocking and Lean.

[COPY.] *Redruth, July 10, 1841.*

Sir,—Out of no being from home, or the reason we did not reply to your letter earlier. The estimate we sent you in March had reference only to such necessary alterations as were required—viz., new sections, and a few other trifling articles. We are not in the habit of undertaking the removal of engines from one mine to another, but the probable cost of doing this may be estimated at about:—

	£	s.	d.
Carpenters' bills	70	0	0
Engineers' ditto	35	0	0
Labour in getting together	40	0	0
Miscellaneous—say	70	0	0
Total	£200	0	0

We understand that Mr. West is already employed about this work, having already given orders for the engine house, so we do not wish to interfere with him; but if this estimate be of any service to you, you may make what use of it you please.

(Signed) Hocking and Lean.

*If such be the knowledge the local management is to bestow on the working of the Tretoil Mine, why, I confess, that, although my "mechanical knowledge be confined to a pair of horse bellows," some other part of my mortal stores will save me from the folly of expending 600*l.*, when 150*l.* will suffice. If your correspondent requires further information, and prefers receiving it through your columns, instead of calling at the office, I shall be glad to give it him; but, Sir, is this the production of "A Cornish Holder" or unfortunate London directors, whose knowledge of such matters is "confined to the emission of steam from a tea-kettle," fancy it is some disappointed engineer letting off his steam, with a sound akin to the siblation of a western goose.*

One of the London Directors.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—You have made me the subject of a leading article in your last week's paper, containing various charges and reflections upon my conduct as secretary of the Treleigh Mining Company, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed. I would remark, in the first place, that the reports, as received from the agents, are always open for the inspection of every shareholder, who may call at the office for that purpose, and copies are taken by most of the shareholders for the information of their respective clients. This, I think, is sufficient to refute any charge of intentional misrepresentation on my part, as it must be evident that anything of the kind would immediately recoil upon myself; it is probable that occasional omissions may have occurred, but, certainly, with no unworthy motives. I now proceed to notice the following paragraph, viz.:—"Mr. Rowland Nicholson should remember that a charge was made, on a previous occasion, as affected the reports of another company (of which a Mr. C—— is a director*), the affairs of which are managed in the same office as those of the Treleigh Consols; and what was the explanation given by that gentleman? It was simply this—and we hesitate not to state the cause assigned, for our correspondent has brought it upon himself—it was, that the letters were opened, and evidently acted upon." I give to this statement, so far as regards myself, the most unqualified contradiction, and, moreover, the gentleman, whose name you have quoted as your authority, assures me that he made no such assertion. The only remaining point which I have to notice, is the following, viz.:—"There is too much jobbing, and we will 'name it' some of these days." Now, Sir, in this the production of "A Cornish Holder" my unfortunate London directors, whose knowledge of such matters is "confined to the emission of steam from a tea-kettle," fancy it is some disappointed engineer letting off his steam, with a sound akin to the siblation of a western goose.

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* You are mistaken in the gentleman—the only manager in this office, as such, is a stranger, in the foreign line.—We admit we then in error.—It was the secretary.

[Some brief remarks on the letter of our correspondent will be found in another column—and, although we cannot in the proposition put forward, that the case is not of sufficient interest to occupy space to the exclusion of matter of more importance, we feel it only due to ourselves unanimously to state, that the observations made in last week's *Journal* were founded on the representations made to us by Mr. Charles Chippendale. We have received a letter from that gentleman, but which, as not bearing on the point at issue, and as being calculated to create further discussion, we have omitted. We can only say, that we are ready to maintain the correctness of our remarks, and think that Mr. Chippendale and others would do well to leave the matter as it is.]

REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Allow me to review the remarks of "Truth," in last week's *Journal*, upon my communication of the previous week. First, I have to thank him for pointing out an error, and to avail myself of his correction. The directors, in their report dated June 23 last, state, that the sum of 70351. 12s. 7d. was paid to the members of the loan fund, being half a year's interest to December 31, 1841; three half years having become due up to June 30. I multiplied the sum stated by three, and carried out the product consequently, 10551. ten little—shilling it to be 21,102*l.* 11s. 2d., instead of 23,404*l.* 11s. 2d., which if is. Thanks to "Truth" for the correction; and, accordingly, I now state the new due on loans for one year and a half arrears of interest, 23,404*l.* 11s. 2d.

Being thus obliged to "Truth" for correcting my mistake in pounds, I will return the favour by correcting a mistake of his in shillings, which he calls in, instead of, as it should be, 12s. This note to explain his first objection.

I submit, further, that there is owing to the holders of debentures, given in exchange for loan notes, and bearing interest at 5 per ct. per ann., 105,526*l.* 5s.—which is as stated by the directors, and, I presume, admitted by "Truth," as he makes no remark; neither does he controvert my statement, on the authority of the directors, that the accumulated debt still owing is 40,782*l.* 12s.

His second objection is, that I have carried out a total of 18,267*l.* 14s. 2d. as one and a half year's arrears of interest thereon, which he says is improper, as the sum of 20,404*l.* 11s. 2d. covers the arrears, both upon the debentures and outstanding loan notes. Let us see: It is admitted, that 105,526*l.* 5s. debentures carry 5 per cent. interest, which for one year and a half is 23,404*l.* 11s. 2d., deducting this from the amount 18,267*l.*, leaves 5136*l.* to be paid to the accumulated debt of 40,782*l.* 12s.—which is, at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann., 2,039*l.* 2s. 2d. But the holders of these loan notes (the accumulated debt) are entitled to 10 per cent. per annum, which comes to 10,207*l.*, as I contend; but, as it now appears, which I was not aware of, that 5136*l.* is payable, I deduct this sum from the 10,207*l.*, and carry out, as the interest due for one year and a half on these loan notes, 5071*l.* Now the discrepancy arises, I should like to be informed. Have the directors entered on a conspiracy that these loan notes outstanding are not to be on the debenture system?—but the holders were object to composition, and claim, as they are entitled to do, principal and interest 10 per cent. per annum, in priority to either debentures or shares.

Under this statement view, the total debts are 422,782*l.* 12s. 2d.

One observation in the statement of assets which "Truth" proposes, thereby, I do not agree to, for reasons I will assign; but, instead of the term "loose sundries," I will say—balances in finance accounts, as per directors' report, 10,402*l.* 1s. 6d.; and add the assets of May goals, 2000*l.*; and deduct the contract (10,402*l.* 1s. 6d.) from the debts—leaving 410,380*l.* 10s. 8d. But my inquiry was not only how much is required to discharge all debts, but also the pay 4*l.* per share, which, as the number of the shares is 30,312, would require 121,248*l.*—making the sum necessary to cancel these two sets of claims, 531,628*l.* 10s. 8d.

But "Truth" says, I should have gained more credit for correctness had I inquired at the office, where I should have ascertained the fact, that the moveable stores and effects of the company in Mexico are worth about 100,000*l.*, exclusive of buildings of every kind; and that this sum should have been added to the former assets. On the contrary, he must allow me to think this would have been very incorrect. These moveable stores, &c., form the plant, the working gear, which cannot be moved off and the mines move on; in ore, they may be worth the sum he states, but the *mines* would be nowhere without them—not even of the value which "Truth" calls "*speculative*." It is only by the use of these stores and plant, to work the mines, that the sum asserted of 922,305*l.* can be *hoped* for by the most sanguine—and, therefore, it would have been deceptive to consider the *full* value of this working gear as available to any other purpose than the mines; each may give value to the other, but neither is of much value without the other.

The remaining question I have to reply to is—"Why the whole due upon the debentures is carried out as a debt, instead of the *market* value, which would be less than a third of the sum." I answer, because the company must *pay the whole*. The directors, knowing this, have properly reported the whole to be due. "Truth" appears to have in some degree misunderstood my object. I wished to ascertain how much the assets of the company *must* amount to, to discharge all claims, and pay 4*l.* 10*s.* (the present market price) per share—and the answer is, 531,628*l.*; and if "Truth," by calling at the office, can have it proved that the barbarous and numerous buildings and mines are worth 531,628*l.*, and then taking the moveable stores and effects in Mexico at 600,000*l.*, the company will be seen to be in a position to pay its debts, and 4*l.* 10*s.* a share—but I fear such a position is speculative. I want only to know and state facts—I do not want to depreciate the adventure. It has been nobly supported; the money supplied by the public exceeds 1,200,000*l.*, and in twenty years it is managed into its present state—*there is no need for aid to depreciate.*—*London, August 2.* A Constant Reader.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—Having attended the meeting held yesterday of the shareholders in this unfortunate concern, and observing your reporter present, I presume you will furnish a full report of the proceedings; there is, however, one subject to which I wish more particularly to call your attention—for the marked feelings of the meeting were so unequivocally expressed, that I am sure you will not omit notice of the remarks made by more than one proprietor on the conduct of the promoters of the scheme, and the indignation expressed at the duplicity practised by more than one individual. Many of my fellow shareholders were doubtless inclined to retain their interest, and in some cases to increase it, from the known respectability and high integrity of our chairman (W. H. Vigors, Esq.), who has, in common with us all, suffered so severely from the false evidence exposed in the representations of others; while a score or more shareholders have, it appears, like myself, been induced to embark our capital in the scheme on the misrepresentations made by Mr. F. G. Moon, who was a director of the company. It is not my wish to hold up to odium any man; but when I am not only a heavy loser, but am called upon to pay no less than 13*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* *per share*, to meet the law expenses which have been incurred through the mal-practices of the promoters of the scheme—and when, moreover, I find that a capital exceeding 25,000*l.* (for there were 500 shares, at least, taken up by the private friends of Mr. Sheriff Moon), I cannot withhold the expression of indignation I feel at his conduct.

In reply to a question which I put to our respected chairman (Mr. Wilton), I was informed, that Mr. Moon has, after being threatened with a bill in Chancery, paid over his expenses on the *five* shares remaining in his name; but as regards the other fifteen (the Ashley present)—which one day he disclaims, while on another he says he has not parted with them, they being transferred to Mr. G. Peters Price, of the Stock Exchange—no payment has yet been made. In common with others, I have been victimised by this gentleman; and I think the strong expression of the opinion of the meeting should be made known to the public—and I think no medium so proper as that of your columns.

Thanking you, on the part of my co-proprietors and myself, for the manly position you have taken in so exposing abuses—I remain, &c.,

London, August 2. An Indignant Proprietor.

[The report of the proceedings at the meeting of the shareholders will be found in another column—and, as will be observed, we have avoided entering into the subject of our correspondent's letter, as we considered it not as coming under our cognizance in the business of the meeting, but rather as a private, although general, conversation previous to the chair being taken. It is only due to Mr. Sheriff Moon to state, that we have before us a letter from that gentleman, under date of the 10th ultimo, distinctly declaring, that he "never sold a share in the West Cork"—and, moreover, that he has "paid Mr. Vigors and others, within the last month, his share of the expenses of all law proceedings." We, therefore, trust there is some misunderstanding on the subject.]

PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS FOR SHAREBROKERS.

Sir,—In your last *Journal* I perceive a letter, which I must own has a little astonished me, headed "New Proposed Regulations for Shareholders," in which the writer informs your readers, that during the last two or three years, he has raised twice the price of Rhymney Iron shares, at the Stock Exchange, and, after much difficulty, has been able to find only one broker who knew anything about them—and, I should say, by his quoting them at 5*l.* per share, he knew very little about them, as they have for some time been better than 9*l.*, and are now about 15*l.* per share. Again, your correspondent would have a broker confine himself to railways, scrutor to mines, &c.; why, if he understood for one moment what a broker's business was, he would know that a broker transacts business in whatever stocks, shares, &c., are marketable in the Stock Exchange; and, supposing a person holding shares in gas companies, mining companies, railway companies, insurance companies, &c., &c., he must for each of these employ a different broker—while he can now without difficulty have them all executed by one. We have jobbers in almost every species of investment, especially in *good*, and who are always ready to deal in any concern marketable; but I cannot imagine that he would have a broker for each different investment. By inserting this, and at the same time informing your correspondent that there is not half so much business doing in mining shares as in tallow, oil, and sugar, &c., you will oblige, Your's, &c., A Broker's Clerk.

Lombard-street, July 30.

RECENT SUBTERRANEAN FIRE AT BEAUFORT IRON-WORKS.

Sir,—In several of your late Numbers mention is made of a vast quantity of carbonic acid gas produced in the Beaufort Iron-Works. I would suggest, in such case, that the works underground should be watered with a watering pot filled with lime-water, as it would have the effect of absorbing the gas. The earliest beginners in the study of chemistry know, that limestone is carbonate of lime, or carbonic acid and lime—that by heat the carbonic acid is driven off—and that when the heat is absent, the lime will absorb carbonic acid again, until re-converted back to carbonate of lime. But it is frequently the case that mine bailiffs know nothing of the nature of these gases: I inquired of one in Staffordshire not long since, saying, what he considered sulphur to be?—and what he knew of the nature of damp? His reply was, "Sulphur is sulphur, and damp is damp; and if you get into them, you will find that out." Nevertheless, this bailiff superintended several collieries.

July 30. Caradoc.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON'S STEAM CARRIAGES.

Sir,—Some years since, I subscribed, with many others, to a project called "Anderson's Steam Carriage and Waggon Company," with a list of highly respectable and honourable names as directors, and W. Shaw, Esq. (the present managing director of the Farmers' Insurance Company) as secretary; I think the offices were in Moorgate-street. You will render a great service to the shareholders if you can inform them, whether the said company is defunct—and, whether all the money deposited has been spent? If so, the shareholders are, at least, entitled to some account from the directors of their stewardship—and, as high and honourable men, they must only be reminded of it, to adopt the necessary measures. You have, on more than one occasion, kindly admitted questions of a similar nature into your columns, which have elicited a reply from the querulous secretary; and if you have the list of directors at hand, the publication of them would, doubtless, have the desired effect, and oblige one of the oldest subscribers to your valuable *Journal*.—*Probably Sir James Anderson himself will give the necessary information, and state if his project is quite abandoned.* Argus.

London, July 31.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of your valuable periodical *Journal*, I take the liberty of requesting the insertion of the following in your valuable columns. As a shareholder in the above line in the original company, whose prospectus has now been before the public a long period, and which company engaged the services of Mr. Vignoles, the eminent engineer, who surveyed the line, and reported to the Government Railway Commissioners in the year 1835, I was much surprised, on looking over the last Number of your *Journal*, by perceiving by your last remarks a rival company had issued a prospectus. I am informed, from a source on which I can place the strictest reliance, that half the required capital is already subscribed for, and I feel confident the remaining shares will, and are now being taken up with great avidity. I think that any party, on this being duly represented to them, would not proceed with this competing line, and would not allow any selfish considerations to influence them, that would, in any way, be calculated to defeat so extensive an undertaking, and which must necessarily confer lasting benefits on our entire country. I hope this question will be speedily and satisfactorily arranged, that this company may proceed to Parliament with united goodwill. Thanks.

Hall of Commerce, July 30.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING METALS.

[Specification of Patent granted to William Longmaid, of Plymouth, accountant, for an improvement in the manufacture of copper, tin, zinc, and the precious metals.]—From *Newton's London Journal*.

The patentee commences his specification by referring to a patent which he had previously obtained (Oct. 22, 1842),* for treating ores and other minerals containing sulphur with common salt—the main object of which was, to produce sulphate of soda, the metals obtained being considered as beneficial additions resulting from the process. Since that time, he discovered, that under certain circumstances, ores containing copper, tin, and zinc, with sulphur, might be advantageously treated with salt, to obtain the metallic parts, without depending chiefly upon the profits arising from the sulphate of soda; and the present patent is the result of that discovery. The improvement consists in treating the ores of copper, tin, and zinc with salt, in proportions below those described and claimed in the former specification.—The ores are reduced to powder, and the quantity of sulphur which they contain having been ascertained, the patentee mixes with them a sufficient quantity of salt to render their metallic parts soluble in water, more salt being used when the cost thereof, together with the selling price and demand for sulphate of soda, will justify it, but always below the proportion of sixty parts of salt to forty of sulphur. The object of this improvement, as above stated, is, to obtain the metallic parts of the ore separate, without depending upon the value of the sulphate of soda resulting from the process; and this invention is only useful in those cases where the manufacturer, from local or other causes, does not wish to produce so large a quantity of sulphate of soda as would result from the sulphur contained in the ore, if salt was used in the proportions described in the former specifications. The mixture of ore and salt is treated in the same way as under the previous patent, with the exception, that as a reduced quantity of salt is employed, the whole may be at once mixed, before introducing it into the furnace; the charges remain from twenty to twenty-four hours on each bed of the furnace. Some ores when so treated are liable to flux; in such cases, about half a hundred-weight of small anthracite coal, or similar carbonaceous substance, must be mixed with each charge of a ton of mixed ore and salt, either when it exhibits symptoms of fluxing, or with all future charges of the same ore. When the charge is drawn from the furnace, it is to be lixiviated; the liquor that results from the lixiviation will contain various metallic matters, according to the nature of the ores operated upon, together with sulphate of soda and muriate of soda, or chloride of sodium.—The copper contained in any liquor produced in the above manner may be precipitated by means of iron, and milk of lime may be subsequently employed for separating the zinc; the oxide of tin separates from the liquor by gravity, with the residuary matters, which, if not sufficiently small, are to be broken, preparatory to undergoing the ordinary washing process, for the purpose of separating the oxide of tin. If the whole of the copper and zinc is not rendered soluble by the first operation, the insoluble residue may be treated with weak muriatic acid (which can be obtained by condensing it as it is evolved from the furnace wherein the ores are treated with salt), and from the solutions thus produced the metals may be separated in the manner before mentioned. In carrying on the above processes, portable or iron will also be obtained.

The patentee, in conclusion, says, he is aware that, besides under his former invention, common salt has been used in small quantities (from 10 to 12 per cent. of the ores) when operating upon ores containing copper, &c., to obtain silver, before using mercury—he does not, therefore, claim the use of common salt, in any relation of quantities, when combined with the process of amalgamation; but he claims the mode hereinbefore described of manufacturing copper, tin, and zinc, by causing ores containing those metals together with sulphur to be treated with common salt, in the proportion of less than sixty parts by weight of salt, to forty of the sulphur ascertained to be contained in such ores—also, the use of muriatic acid subsequent to the treatment with common salt, as herein described—and likewise, the separating of iron from copper, tin, and zinc ores, when treated as above described.

* For description of this invention, see *Mining Journal* of August 5, 1843.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

TREVELLIAN MINING COMPANY.

July 22.—An account laid on the mine of profit and loss for May & June:—

Dr.—Labour cost for May and June	£1020	2	5
Merchants' bills for ditto	239	11	5—£1257 13 10
Cr.—Copper ores sold April and May	£1018	17	6
Ditto, for tribute ditto	179	5	3—1198 12 9
Showing a profit of £61. 18s. 6d.; to which add balance in hand last account, £161. 5s.—making a total of £220. 3s. 6d.; from which deduct 60l. for a dividend of 5l. per 1-128th share, leaves a balance now in the purser's hands of £160. 3s. 6d.			

Ores since sold, and not included in the above account.

Ores sold June 27	tons 16	£168	4 6
Ditto July 15	28	242	11 9

TREVAVEAN MINE.

July 20.—Account laid on the mine of profit and loss for May and June:—

Amount of copper ores sold 10th and 25th April, and 23d and 30th May	£2251	9	3
Less tutors' dues	313	10	6
	£1937	18	9
Trelissick bill, &c.	143	11	3—£2017 7 6

Showing a profit of 161l. 18s. 6d.; to which add balance in hand last account, April, 1841, 5s. 6d.—making a total of 162l. 4s.; from which deduct 60l. for a dividend of 5l. per 1-128th share, leaves a balance now in the purser's hands of 102l. 4s. 6d.

Ores since sold, and not included in the above account.

Ores sold June 27	tons 16	£168	4 6
Ditto 27	17	200	10 0
Ditto July 15	28	242	11 9
Ditto 15	24	209	10 0

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

July 22.—Hitchins's shaft is sunk below the 110 fathom level eleven feet, and the ground is favourable for sinking; in the eastern winze, sinking below that level, the lode is seven inches wide, and worth 5l. per fathom; in the middle winze the lode is one inches wide, and worth 5l. per fathom; in the winze below the lode is twenty inches wide, and worth 30l. per fathom; in the slopes east of Mitchell's winze the lode is fifteen inches wide, worth 30l. per fathom; to the slopes west of ditto the lode is twenty inch wide, and worth 30l. per fathom; in the slopes west of Leigh's winze the lode is twenty inches wide, and worth 40l. per fathom; in the slopes east of Goldsworthy's winze the south lode is fourteen inches wide, worth 15l. per fm.—west of ditto the lode is ten inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. The ground has been sloped west of the cosap winze very bad; the men have been set and are now employed cutting a lath piece in the sixty-two fathom level, at Hitchins's shaft. In the 110 fathom level, west of Hitchins's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving; east of Mitchell's winze the lode is one foot wide, and worth 15l. per fathom; east of Wall's shaft the lode is small and poor; the Flagfish lode is nine feet wide, composed of copper, spar, and mundic; in the slopes to the back of this level the lode is one foot wide, worth 5l. per fathom; east of Dicey's winze the lode is ten inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom; in the slopes east of Hooper's rise the lode is fourteen inches wide, and worth 15l. per fathom—west of ditto the lode is ten inches wide, worth 5l. per fathom. In the sixty fathom level, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is eight inches wide, composed of copper, spar, mundic, and stones of ore; in the slopes to the back of this level the lode is one foot wide worth 15l. per fathom. In the eighty fathom level, east of the south cross cut, we have cut the great armstrong, and the men are now employed sinking a winze below this level, in which the lode is nine inches wide, and worth 5l. per fathom. In the sixty-two fathom level, on the lead lode, the men have been employed clearing and securing the level, putting in ore posts, &c., and have commenced driving this day. The tribute department continues to look well.—His weighed, at Chacewater Quay, on Friday last, 40 tons ores, 253 tons; and sampled July ores, computed 150 tons.

T. RODDA.

ENYS LEAN MINING COMPANY.

July 20.—We have commenced sinking Mayne's engine shaft below the seventy-eight fathom level. Clementa lode, at that level, going east, is at present unproductive; no lode yet cut in either of the cross cuts—ground counting's out, and no crossings very kindly for the north lode. The seventy fathom level cross cut, east of great engine shaft, is progressing as fast as circumstances will admit; we are also getting on rapidly with the tramroad to the western part of the mine. Our tribute pitches at the seventy fathom level are looking well, and improved since last report. At Vantroughan, Hamblyn's shaft is now below the two fathom level, sinking west; the ground is favourable upon, but the water still same. The lode in the two fathom level, going west, is looking more kindly than where we last reported, and we will in the adit end—the former being composed of a white spar, fluckan, mundic, and specs of lead; the latter is a soft saltern, and promising. In the winze sinking below the two fathom level the lode is still productive, and getting good work.

EDWARD ENYS.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS MINE.

July 22.—We beg to lay before you a statement of our operations in this mine since our last report of the 26th of February. In continuing the driving of the level east of Maynard's shaft, on Williams's lode, we have found it to present throughout a very kindly appearance, being about two and a half feet wide, with some good stones of copper ore. We have intersected the great slopes lode, which contains good spots of copper ore, but have not proceeded to drive on it as yet, our object being to continue the driving on Williams's lode with all possible speed towards Wheal Hawkins, the end being at present upwards of 100 fathoms east from Maynard's shaft. We have also commenced driving the adit south of Roberts's shaft, to intersect the great Goffin lode, in doing which we have intersected coal cut through a large elvan course about five fathoms wide, and expect to cut the lode in about four months' driving, at a depth of nearly fifty fathoms from the surface—the ground being favourable, and in a good stratum for copper ore. We are still driving east of Maynard's shaft, on Hill's lode, which is now from one to a half feet to two feet wide; this lode has produced at times some very rich stones of tin, and now presents a very kindly appearance, and fully warrants our continuing to drive on it, as the ground is easy, 12s. per fathom only being the average price paid for driving it. We sampled nine tons of copper ore on Monday, the 15th of this month, which, when sold, we hope will realise 30l. We are still raising ore, some of which is of a very rich quality. On the whole, we consider the prospects of the mine bearing a better aspect than she has presented since 1st commencement.

J. SAMPSON. N. TREDINNICK.

BEDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

July 20.—At Wheal Marquis, the lode has been cut in the fifty-eight fathom level) cross-cut south in the past week, which, I am happy to say, presents a more favourable appearance than when intersected at the level above, being two feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, and copper ore, worth from 16l. to 19l. per fathom. The lode in the forty-seven fathom level east is about two feet wide, and worth 18l. per fathom; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is three feet wide, worth 20l. per fathom. In the forty two fathom level west the lode is twenty inches wide, and worth 14l. per fathom. The lode in the thirty five fathom level west is about two feet wide, worth 25l. per fathom; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is twenty inches wide, worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the deep adit remains without alteration. The pitches are looking well.—At Dog Dung, no alteration since last report.

J. PHILLIPS.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA CONSOLIDATED MINES.

July 27.—I have much pleasure in being able to state that the lode in the sixty fathom level west shows an improved appearance, and is now worth 18l. per fathom; in the same level going east the lode is three feet wide, composed of mundic, copel, and copper ore. In the fifty fathom level the lode is also much improved, being four feet wide, composed of mundic and copel, with good stones of copper ore. In the cross cut, at the forty, the ground is somewhat harder. At the lower mine we have now cut through the lode at the ten fathom level, which carries a most promising aspect, being four feet wide, composed of mundic, peach, and copper ore, and enables us to assert with confidence, that as far as we can see, it will ultimately prove satisfactory, and become highly productive in depth.

T. PENALUNA.

CALLINGTON MINING COMPANY.

July 29.—We hold our usual monthly setting on the 26th inst., particulars of which will be forwarded on the setting report. At the north mine, the lode in the eighty fathom level, driving south, is divided in branches, producing silver-lead ore. In the seventy and sixty fathom levels we are opening tribute ground. In the fifty fathom level the lode is disordered at present, being split into branches. In the forty we are still opening tribute ground. At the South mine, we expect to cut the lode at the ninety by the middle of August. In the eighty fathom level, driving south, the ground for some time past has been rather hard, and lode unproductive; at present an improvement has taken place, and we are now breaking good stones of silver-lead ores; at the stone level, driving south, we are leaving back and bottom, which will work at a moderate tribute. In the seventy the lode is small at present, producing silver-lead ores. In the sixty we are driving through tributs ground. Jane ores, computed fifty-six tons, have been sold at 16l. per ton.

J. T. PHILLIPS.

TRELISSICK CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

July 26.—In the cosap winze, below the eighty fathom level, the lode is large, with branches of ore, worth 8l. per fathom. In the sixty west of Gardner's shaft the lode is large, with a kindly appearance, and stones of ore; to Good Fortune shaft the lode is three and a half feet wide, producing stones of ore; in the sixty west of ditto the lode is three and a half feet wide, producing stones of ore—and, from appearances, we daily expect an improvement; in the sixty east of ditto the lode is two feet wide, producing stones of ore, and rather more kindly. In the fifty west the lode is two feet wide, producing three tons of ore per fathom, worth 15l.; in the winze below the fifty west the lode is three feet wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In Symons's sough, below the forty-four, the lode is large, producing some ore; in the forty-four west of ditto the lode is two feet wide, looking more favourable, with stones of ore; in the twenty west of ditto the lode is large, but no ore in it; in the adit west of ditto the lode is two feet wide, not much mineral.

W. SYMONS.

CONSOLIDATED TREVAVEL MINING COMPANY.

July 26.—The lode in Heyward's shaft, which is now down to the sixty fathom level, is twenty inches wide, very good tribute ground. The lode in the fifty fathom level, west of Williams's shaft, is twenty inches wide, good tribute ground; the lode in the rise in the back of the fifty fathom level, east of Heyward's shaft, is eight inches wide, tribute ground.

H. WILLIAMS. J. MORCOM.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

July 26.—In Williams's shaft the ground is rather harder for sinking than it has been for some time past. In the seventy fathom level, driving east, the lode is three feet wide, two and a half feet ore of good quality; in the western end the lode is five feet wide, three feet on the south part producing ore of a coarse quality. In the sixty fathom level, no alteration in driving east of eastern shaft. West of James's shaft the lode is eighteen inches wide, producing but a small quantity of ore. In Webber's winze the lode is four feet wide, very throughout, of average quality. In James's shaft the lode is five feet wide, three feet on the south part ore of fair quality. At the eastern shaft we are still sinking to the north of the lode, and the ground is looking rather favourable for sinking. At Wheal Sparrow, in Gibson's shaft, the ground is more favourable for sinking. In the forty fathom level cast the lode is two feet wide, six inches on the south part producing good ore; in the western end the lode is two and a half feet wide, producing some stones of ore. In the twenty fathom level, on Stacey's lode, east of middle cross-cut, the lode is eighteen inches wide, nine inches ore of good quality; west of middle cross-cut the lode is two feet wide, eighteen inches ore of good quality. In the ten fathom level, to the eastern end, no lode broken in the past week; in the western end the lode is fifteen inches wide, one foot ore of fair quality.

H. LANGDON. T. TREVARREN.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

July 29.—The lode in the 220 fathom level east is fifteen inches wide, of a more promising character for ore than last reported. In the eighty-five fathom level east the lode is worth 15l. per fathom; the eighty five west is also worth 15l. per fathom. No lode taken down to our other part of the mine during the past week.

S. LEAN. E. JAMES.

GIBBS'S ATTEMPT MINE.

July 27.—In the eastern shaft, sinking below the sixty fathom level, on North Tincroft lode, the lode is seven feet wide, worth 20l. per fathom; the lode in the sixty fathom level, east of eastern shaft, is three feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom.—we have set a new pitch in the back of this level at 3l. 5l. to the l.; the lode in the sixty fathom level west is four feet wide, producing good stones of ore. We cannot say much about the lode as yet in the cross cut driving north from the fair end winze, as we have not had time to open on it, on account of our continuing the same set to communicate with the fair end shaft, for the advantage of taking away water-shaft. Bailey's lode, in the cross cut shaft, sinking below the eighty-two fathom level, is three feet wide, worth 15l. per fathom; in the eighty-two fathom level, east on this lode, the lode is five feet wide, worth 30l. per fathom. In the south cross shaft, on Daniels's lode, sinking below the 100 fathom level, the lode is five feet wide, producing good stones of tin; in the 100 fathom west, west on ditto, the lode is six feet wide, worth 30l. per fathom. We have set two new pitches on to-day at an average tribute of 4l. in the 1l. We expect our new cross-winze will be completed by the latter end of next week.

A. GIBBS.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, May 10.—Average number of enemy hands, working eighteen days, 66. On the opening of the lode the great Catalone lead burst, through an earthy vein, and the change was nearly all into during twelve hours to encounter; the damage was repaired, and, on the day following, the water burst away again through another combination of the same sort, and was off during another twelve hours, so that we have lost a whole day's stamping, which will be lost to the produce. This hardship has made very apparent the value of the Cleverton lead to us, and the extensive dryness of the season, the copper water, which, for so many years had suffered sadly for the machinery we had to play, with new work just under it. Our neighbours who, at this time last year, were turning off water many fresh by their stamps, are now only working one-half their number of heads, and others only working one day in four; and they are unable to be washed by water power, are now being worked by mules. The loss of ore from the west end of the east Cleverton, stamped apart this month, have yielded only 2 oz. per ton, while last month they were yielded 40 oz. per ton. Hope. We can hope that we happened to stamp the ore from a very good lot of lode, which doubles the value, and of which I completed last June. The supply of ore has been abundant of late, which enables us to pick it again. The new smiths' shop is progressing steadily, as well as houses for free labourers and our own blacks. The new syphon pipe is also getting on very well with the Valleious; it will be about one mile and a quarter in length. The Herring stamps are now work only nine heads, and those very slowly. I am erecting houses for free labourers on the company's property, about half a mile from the mine.

May 27.—Average number of stamp heads working twenty-seven days, 64-9. We have had no more mishaps with the regus. The west Cachoeira stone is now being stamped separately in the Herring stamps, is cleanly picked, and shows anything but well on the skins; Mr. Smyth thinks it may yield 2½ ozs. or 3 ozs. per ton; this is the pure west Cachoeira ore, unmixed with any portion of the east, though the same continuation of lode; we must go through this poor quality of ore to arrive at better. In the mines nothing new, everything going on satisfactorily; the mechanics are fully occupied. The tramroad from the spalling floor to the Lyon stamps is just completed; the new smiths' shop is getting on well; houses for free labourers the same, as well as the village at Bon Vista for blacks; and, I may say, the cause of the new syphon leat, which I hope to have all ready to receive the iron pipes when they arrive. Altogether, the surface works are going on with spirit.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Gongo Soco, May 3.—Our last will have advised you that the scarcity of surface water for the wheels prevents our continuing to work in the deepest part of Vesey's shaft; the Eliza wheel is too far off to be made available at that part of the mine, and is, besides, fully occupied in stamping. The pumping apparatus is in good repair, but the wheel (the Louisa) which works it is very defective. The cross cut in the mountain's side, north of Lyon's shaft, is at present suspended, as we have neither European forest or safety fuse for blasting, to enable us to continue it. We send herewith a report on Cata Preta, and we will take care that a similar statement and account of the gold produce shall be regularly forwarded. Captain Treloar is about to prepare a longitudinal section of the mine, and we will obey your directions with respect to the plans of that estate, and also of Antonio Pereira. Our respects of the 13th ult. will advise you that we are able to manage all the artificers' work at Cata Preta with Brazilians only, and we are steadily prosecuting the repairs of the machinery here, the whole of which, at the commencement of the year, stood greatly in need of it.

W. J. HENWOOD.
W. P. ALLCOCK.

Gold Report.

	Stamps.		Total.		
April 22 to 29	—		5	1	0
" 29	—		4	7	13
" 27	—		0	0	0
" 29	—		4	7	0
" 29 Tabolleiro, 5 0 6 12 0	10	7 12	18	7	12
May 1	—		0	6	14
" 6	—		7	0	14
" 10	13	7 0	13	7	0
" 20	12	0 10	12	0	10
" 22	—		0	3	3
Total			5	55	9
Total from 1st January to 22d May			5	261	6

Cata Preta.

Feb. 22 to March 11	5	2	12	6	3	3

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cata Branca, May 13.—My last letter of 6th inst. told out the prospect of an improvement in the lode at the bottom, but I now regret to say that the good ground proved to be a mere patch, and that now breaking is as bad or worse than ever, which, added to the still increasing water-power, will account for the very miserable gold report enclosed. The gold found the last few days at Arodea is more than in any previous trial, but I have still no sanguine expectations that much is to be obtained there. The establishment has been slightly visited by fever, and it is surprising that the extraordinary weather has not caused more illness to prevail.

May 18.—No rain has fallen since I last addressed you, nor is there any appearance of a change in the weather. Such a drought so early in the dry season we have never before experienced.

May 20.—The water-power is getting less and less, and hence the very miserable gold return. If there is any change in the mine, it is certainly for the better, as I hope the return for the present week will show. The new water-courses at Sambidores will, I expect, be completed in all next week. If it can work the six head stamps, we may henceforward look for some produce from that mine; and if I find the lode what all the experiments yet tried have proved it to be (20 tons to the 1 lb. of gold), I shall lose no time in erecting other stamps, to cost but little, and to be turned quickly out of hand. At Arodea, the trial of the mine is continued; the produce, small as it is, considerably more than pays expenses. The St. Antonio end continues very poor.

E. HARDING.

Gold return for three weeks to May 24—12 lbs. 10 oz. 3 dwts. 13 grs.

[From our Correspondents.]

WHEAL FRANCIS MINE.—This mine continues to improve, and the quantity of ore increases monthly; the last month's sampling was 47 tons 18 cwts., produce 7½, and 18 tons 6 cwt. at 6½—making 25¾l. 6s. 9d.; the sampling in-day (Aug. 1) is over 70 tons.; and a larger sampling for next month—say 80 tons, perhaps more. At Wheal Lopes, preparations are making for putting in the new 17-inch lift, which I hope will be completed in a month. The ore appears lengthening under the sixty-two.

CARADON MINES.—A very promising and extensive grant has been recently obtained for working an unexplored piece of ground on the northern and north east side of the Caradon Hill. It is situate between Moats Valley on the south, and East Caradon on the north, with Tolcland and Tokenbery on the east, and joins South Caradon on the west, whose rich lodes are supposed in depth to pass through the entire length of the set, being upwards of 1200 fathoms on the presumed course of the run, while other lodes have been profitably worked with every prospect of success. An adit of a very considerable depth can be taken up, and give backs, and drain the same, to the extent of 100 fathoms.

WEST CARADON.—The operations here have fully justified the anticipations entertained. The engine-shaft is now down to the seventy fathom level, and the South Caradon main lode found to continue very rich. The crosscut at the sixty fathom level is shortly expected to intersect the north lode, which was productive at the twenty-seven fathom level, and should the lode hold down, there being no intermediate level, and prove equally rich at that level, which there in every course to believe will prove to be the case, there remains but little doubt of this mine taking a high standing among the principal mines of the county.

LEIGHARD CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft has been completed to, and the great south lode cut in, the shaft at the sixty fathom level; the lode is there four feet, and, although not rich, still holds out much promise; the same lode, in the forty-five fathom level, east of the great cross-course, is much improved.

DUGGLEBY MINE, COUNTY CORK, IRELAND.—In driving the deep adit level east from the principal shaft, the lode, in the last fortnight, has greatly improved in quality and size, being, on an average, five feet wide, composed of strong yellow copper ore and spar; on the north side of the cosy part of the lode there is a beautiful soft white fluckan, two feet wide, which greatly facilitates the extension of the mine. All the other points of working present prospects of the most encouraging nature.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

Trumbles Colliery.—Mr A. Campbell (with his partner) was about blasting a piece of coal, which had been undermined for that purpose. It fell, and, unfortunately, killed him.

Navigable Iron Works.—Three colliers were killed by an explosion of fire-air.

TIN.—Last week a large share of tin, weighing 1 cwt. 2 qrs., was brought here from St. Agnes. It was purchased for M. by Joseph Carne, Esq., for the Museum of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall.

JOE'S HOUSE TIN.—A splendid specimen of this kind has, within the last few weeks, been found in St. Agnes, which it would have been thought impossible of 1000 years. It is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph, the wheelwright, at Redruth, whose attention is open to the inspection of those friends who may incline him with a visit.—*Falmouth Packet.*

PLYMOUTH IRON-WORKS.—An address, signed by a considerable number of the men employed at these works, has been presented to Anthony Hill, Esq.; the contents were of a highly complimentary nature, and intended as an acknowledgment of his generally urbane and gentlemanlike conduct. It appears there are at present fifty-five coal mines under control members of the Plymouth Iron Company average upwards of forty yards each.

CWM CELYN AND DEADMAN IRON-WORKS.—A sale of this property has been effected for 67,000l.; the purchasers, we believe, are some of the two principal shareholders, headed by Mr. Hoskins, of Neath, and it is intended to commence operations in a spirited manner.

BILLINGSLEY IRON-WORKS.—Some excitement prevailed (both particulars of which appeared in our columns) on the 16th ult., during a water-drawage of the coal on the banks of the Thames, were sold, on Tuesday last, by Mr. Fisher, at the Anchor Mart, for 11,000l.

CLUN.—We understand that Mr. Owen Williams, of Monmouthshire, has commenced sinking for coals in the neighbourhood (Aghtonow); on the property of Owen Owen, Esq., of Caynogwent, with every prospect of success; who has recently been taken up from the pit operations owing to many vexatious and heavy faults, united with other evils.—*Shrewsbury Journal.*

HAVRE AND ANTWERP.—A Pittsburgh company are about to work the copper mines near Lake Superior. Steps very lately were taken here for discovery by a Canadian, a Negro, in Nova Hampshire.

CURRENT PRICES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning, Twelve o'clock.

Consols Money, 97¾ ⅞
Consols Account, 98¼ ⅜
New 3½ per Cents., 101¾ ¾
Reduced 3 per Cents., Div.
Reduced 3½ per Cents., 101¾ ¾
Long Annuities, 12⅛
Bank Stock, 190½ 3½
Exchequer Bills, 70 72 pm.
Bengal Bonds, 3 per Ct., 102 4
Ditto, 5 per Cent., 6½ 8½

Danish, 3 per Cent., 69 ⅞
Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 67 ⅝
Ditto, 4 per Cent., 100 ⅜
Portuguese, Conv., 4 per Cent., 46½ 47
Russian, 5 per Cent., 110 12
Spanish, Actives, 5 per Cent., 22½ ¾
Ditto, 3 per Cent., 22½ ¾
Chili, 6 per Cent., 104 ½
Colombian, 6 per Cent., 13½ 14
Mexican, 5 per Cent., 26 ¾

PROMISSORY NOTES AND BULLION.—An account of the average aggregate amount of promissory notes, payable to bearer on demand, which have been in circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by private banks, and by joint-stock banks, in England and Wales, by the banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other banks in Ireland; and of the average amount of bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks ending the 9th day of July, 1846:—England.—The Bank of England, £[illegible]; private banks, £[illegible]; joint-stock banks, £[illegible].—Scotland.—Chartered private, and joint-stock banks, £[illegible].—Ireland.—Bank of Ireland, £[illegible]; private and joint-stock banks, £[illegible].—Total, £[illegible] Bullion in the Bank of England, £[illegible].

HENRY L. WICKHAM.

Always and Town, Aug. 1.

[From our own correspondents.]

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.—6 per Cent. Consols, 98½, to 99½; 3½ per Cent. Reduced, 90½; Ditto New, 90½, 90½; 3½ per Cent. Debentures, 94½; Bank Stock, [illegible]; Royal Canal, [illegible]; Grand Canal, [illegible]; Ballast Office, [illegible]; Dublin Steam Packet, [illegible]; Hibernian Bank, [illegible]; Royal Bank, [illegible]; Provincial Bank, [illegible]; Northern Banking Company, [illegible]; Agricultural and Commercial, [illegible]; Ulster Bank, [illegible]; National Insurance Company, [illegible]; Patriotic, [illegible]; Mining Company of Ireland, [illegible]; Wicklow Copper Mines, [illegible].

CURRENT PRICES AT LIVERPOOL—Thursday Evening.

Stock.	Closing pr.	Sales.	Stock.	Closing pr.	Sales.
Blackburn & Preston			London & Blackwall		
Birmingham & Derby	79	81	London and Brighton	69½	69¾
Birming. & Gloucester	109	110	London and Croydon	10½	10
Bristol and Exeter	61	62	Lond. Edinb. Windsor	61	62
Bristol & Gloucester	54	55	Manch. & Birmingham	161	163
Caledonian	6½	6	Manch., Sheffield, & Linc.	113½	113½
Chester & Birkenhead	18½	19	Manchester & Leeds	116	116
Chester & Holyhead	14	15	Midland Stock	104½	104½
Dublin and the Isle	5½	6	Newcastle and Carlisle	92	97
Dublin and Drogheda	14	15	Newcastle & Darlington	89	90
Dublin & Kingstown	7½	7½	North British	15	15
Eastern Counties	10	10½	North Union, Stock & Scr.	102	104
Edinburgh & Glasgow	58	60		8½	7½
Edinburgh & Hartlepool	14½		Norwich & Brandon	11½	12½
Glasgow & Greenock	11½	11½	Preston and Wyre	17	19
Glasgow, Paisley, & Ayr	14½	15½	Paris and Lyons	19	19
Grand Junction	75½	76	Paris & Orleans	14½	14½
Gt. North of England	136	140	Paris and Orleans	10½	10½
Great Western	127	130	Paris and Versailles	14	15
Hartlepool & Exmouth	5	6	Rouen & Havre	19½	20½
Harwich	2	3	Strasburg and Basle	9	9½
Hull and Selby	84	85	St. Helens & Runcorn G.	14½	15½
Lancaster and Carlisle	65	65	Sheffield & Manchester	92	95
Lancaster & Preston	29	30½	South Eastern	8½	9
Leeds and Bradford	14½	17½	Trent Valley	97	98
Liverp. & Manchester	136	140	Ulster	80½	81½
London & Birmingham	139	139½	York & N. Midland	19½	20

18, Castle street and Stock Exchange, Liverpool. JOHN GREAVES.

LONDON, THURSDAY.—What an extraordinary contrast does the present state of the share market exhibit, when compared with what it has been, and unfortunately, during the past two years; those that parted too pawned away railways have gone through the "throes of their construction," and now they are enjoying the "glorious calmness," brought about in an exact degree by the "rise of York"—especially is this applicable to the North Midland, of last week happily settled, to indescribable hands, at Derby, under the agreement to which the amalgamated lines should have—viz., the "Midland Counties." To those who have pretty good memories, as we happen to have, it must be very rewarding to look back upon the time when Bristol and Exeters stood at 30l., now at 71l.; when Birmingham and Gloucesters stood at 45l., which are now at 110; North Midlands at 10l., now at 46l.; Sheffield and Manchesters at 12., now at 65l.; Birmingham and Derbys at 47l., now at 91½; Midland Counties at 20l., now at 110; and last, but not least, Manchester and Birmingham at 7l., and now 31l.; to which might be added many more, but which would be too tedious to enumerate. It would require too much time to inquire into the reasons why those shares should have risked more than they have done. The power of the *bears* is, undoubtedly, effecting this too for the present; and then, it would not be forgotten, the capital needed is hardly known. But when, in fact, they are not put much.—York and N. MS Midlands are again moving upwards, were Darby being 100 shares at 110; and Manchester, Bury, and Leicesters on, to which we add to all accounts last week, and to-morrow (account, at 12l. prem.—and well they may), for we know of no line in the part of the country, except long Bradfords, as likely to pay the shareholders well as the Leicesters will do.—A good deal of talk has fallen to many parts of the country within the last few days, but nothing to be [illegible] the result, the movement has in other instances what is thought of the proposition of Mr. Barnes—that equal congestive contributions should likewise have been made this capital by their present price, 1 to 2.—Six millions are questioned.

Birmingham and Derby	91½	London and Birmingham	139
Birmingham and Gloucester	110	London and South Western	87½
Bristol and Exeter	70	London and Croydon	10½
Chester and Holyhead	14½	Manchester and Leeds	116½
Eastern Counties (xd)	7½	Manchester and Birmingham	30
Edinburgh and Glasgow	60	Midland Counties	104
Great Western	128	Newcastle and Darlington	90
Great North of England	140	Norfolk and Suffolk	14
Hull and Selby	84	Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton	48
Lancaster and Preston	30½	South Eastern and Dover	9½
Leeds and Bradford	16½	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	18
Liverpool & Manchester	136	York and North Midland	20½

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Prices of coals are low at the close of the market.—Adam's Wear is [illegible]; Hetton and Hetton at [illegible]; Original Wallsend's Percy [illegible]; Lord's Redheugh [illegible]; Old Pontop [illegible]; Hetton's Pontop [illegible]; Hetton's Wear [illegible]; Hetton's Pontop [illegible]; Hetton's Wear [illegible]; Hetton's Pontop [illegible]; Hetton's Wear